Should the propos'd Expedition against the Spanish Coast be adopted it is propos'd in order to carry it effectually into execution; without waiting for new Levies of Troops, or too far draining the Forces now in this Kingdom.

That the Relief now under orders for the Mediterranean & America should be postpon'd, & the Troops & Fleet now prepar'd employ'd on the intended Expedition, which seems the most pressing as well as the most

important Service they can be engag'd in: nor wou'd it probably very long defer or much endanger any of the purposes propos'd by the immediate Relief.

This Relief consists of five Battalions of 484 men each in all 2.420

If to these are added the 2 Battalions ordered from Ireland amounting to — 968

And 4 Batt^ns of Guards amounting to — 2.116

This wou'd make an immediate Force of — 5.504

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There will remain in Great Britain

Three Batt.ns of Guards — including the 2d Comp. of Grena diers	1.619
12 Batt.ns of Foot	5.808
Horse & Grens. Guards	711
Blues	319
11 Reg.ts of Drag: Guards & Dragoons	2.655
2 Reg.ts of Light Dragoons	462
Invalids	1.387
In all	12.991

Or if instead of 6 Battalions of Guards it were thought more proper to send five more Batt.ns of Foot there at 484 each would make 2420

which w.th the 7 Batt.ns before mention'd amounting to 5388

Make in all ——— 5.808

There will then remain in Great Brit: of Reg.r Troops, Exclus: of the Reg.t of Artillery, 12.690

If there is no apprehension for Minorca 1 Battalion

might be brought from thence under pretence of Reinforcing the Garrison of Gibraltar. & if no immediate preparations are making against Gibraltar I should see no great danger in taking Two Battalions from thence.

They could be in no danger from the Sea while our Fleet was on the Spanish Coast. nor could any attack consequently be made but from the Land on the North Front where it is apprehended that 5 Battalions might be sufficient

for its defence against any sudden Enterprize. Nor is it probable that the Spaniards could undertake a Siege at this Season of the Year.

The sailing of our Fleet & Forces would put an effectual Stop to any such thoughts; & as soon as the Expedition was over (which from its nature must be immediately decided) the Forces employ'd in it would be at hand for the Relief of Gibraltar. & might then leave the proper reinforcement there.

If therefore 2 Battalions were taken from Gibraltar there would still remain 5 Battalions there of 484 each, of compleat, amounting to — 2,420 men

There were from 1715 to 1727 never more than 1500 Men there; in 1733; that Garrison was — 2,270 Men, & from the Year 1763 till very lately 2,774. which last exceeds the number proposed during this Emergency only by 354. — And to this should be added the 6 Companies of Artillery

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doing duty there consisting of 266 men; which makes the whole Garrison — 2.666.

If this Plan was approved. a couple of Ships, or one Large one must be taken up at Mahon to bring the Battalion from thence to Gibraltar where Transports must also be sent under some plausible pretence; being hired nominally for another Service as bringing a Battalion or two from any part of America &c. only this could be done by the men of war.

These Battalions under a proper Con=
voy must have orders to sail Westward
clear of the Spanish Coast & meet our
Fleet in some given Latitude.

The whole Force for the Expedition
should this last idea take place
would be 15 Battalions, if compleat
amounting to 7.260 men on the Es=
tablishment. but probably not ex=
ceeding 6000 Effects Rank & File
at the most.

The Sufficiency of this number

for the Service in question must de-
pend upon what shall appear when
the Reports arrive to be the Force of the
Enemy there. it is certainly to be wish'd
it were Larger, as of 10.000 if possi-
ble, in order the better to insure the
Success of so important an Enterprize
The rather as besides the Regular
Troops at Ferrol & Coruna some
resistance may be expected from
the Number of Seamen there & the Country
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It is much to be wish'd that the necessity of sending for any Troops from the Gibraltar or Minorca could be avoided. That Idea is founded solely on the supposed impracticability of finding Troops elsewhere sufficient for the purpose.

It is therefore at the same time submitted that as soon as any resolution for War is taken the utmost vigor & dispatch should be us'd in augmenting the Army which might make it practicable to send a greater number of Battalions from Great Britain & Ireland, it were to be

wish'd that some steps for this purpose had been earlier taken: as it is fear'd great difficulty will be found & probably little dependence upon the common modes of Recruiting for a sudden Augmentation.

How far it may be thought advisable to assist ourselves by any kind of Force from Abroad I do not pretend to judge. I apprehend that in the progress of the war some measure of the kind will be found very expedient, if not absolutely necessary, & the sooner such resolution is taken the more effectual it will be. Our chief resources at

home for any sudden Levies will probably be found in the Highlands, or by some latitude in taking Catholicks from Ireland; the former I should think much to be depended upon, & the latter to be made very useful under proper restrictions.

The Artillery & Stores necessary for this Expedition should be disposed by secret regulations for the purpose so as to be found at the different places of Embarkation, particularly Portsmouth & Plymouth ready to be put on board upon

the shortest warning & without any pre-
vious orders or movement whatever. &
might be done while the Troops were mar-
ching to the same or other places of Embar-
kation. So that the whole might be on
board perhaps in 48 hours, or in three
or four days at most from the first Order
for the Troops to march. care being taken
to have them dispos'd at proper distances
from the Ports they were to Embark at, re-
spectively.

The taking up Transports & having

lost any pre-
whatever. &
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them assembled at the different places of Embarkation without noise or suspicion will be one of the most difficult parts to manage. The delays & embarassments attending them being known to every body acquainted with this sort of Service, & the preparations for Firing, Getting & Victualling being always subject to Observation & suspicion.

These difficulties would be avoided could the Men of War take a good part of the Battalions on board.

Transports are already provided for

Five Battalions; which being understood as a Reinforcement to Gibraltar, are free from suspicion: & the remaining force amounting perhaps to 5 or 6 Thousand men at the most might is is imagin'd without great inconvenience be put on board the Fleet.

I have seen a Letter from an Officer at Mahon in Italy Last which says there were then lying in that Harbour Eight Russian Men of War, having 3000 Land Forces on Board, besides 400 Artillery men.

What Transports must necessarily be

employ it should be taken up by one or two as a Place at or as near as possible to the Places of Embarkation, which if not in great numbers on the whole, it is hoped by proper caution may be done without great suspicion. How far the secret might be ~~better~~ kept by the employment of any Foreign Vessels for Transports, or how practicable such a scheme might be I do not pretend to judge, in point of secrecy it seems as if something might be gain'd.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

State Papers, 2 Vol. 4to.

Extract.] *Mr. Bowes to Sir Francis Walsingham.*

ELIZABETH. 1582.

+ He was then Ambassador in Scotland. Of the Bowes Family in the North.

[The casket which contained the supposed letters from Queen Mary to Bothwell is famous in history, as they furnish the principal evidence of her guilt. The Editor enters no further into the controversy, than to say that he believes them genuine, after reading deliberately most of what has been written on the subject.—It is no wonder that the family which possessed the casket was cautious, about delivering it up to the ambassador of another power, and it was a sort of pledge in their hands, to value themselves upon towards their own Sovereign. What the fate of the casket finally was, is impossible, and not very material now to ascertain.]

+ Mr Hume who can neither be thought partial to Q. Eliz. nor the Q. of Scots says the Evidence against her preponderated.

There is a most curious Picture of Queen Elizabeth at Windsor covered with Inscriptions against Q. Eliz.

November 8, 1582.

IT may please your Honour: Albeit I have been born in hand that the coffer, wherein were the originals of letters betwixt the Scottish Queen and the Earl of Bothwell, had been delivered to sundry hands, and thereby was at present wanting and unknown where it rested, yet I have learned certainly by the Prior of Phiscardgnes means, that both the coffer and also the writings are

 come

ELIZABETH. 1582.

come and now remain with the Earl of Gowry, who I believe will be hardly intreated to make delivery to her Majesty according to her desire.

This time passed I have expended in searching where the coffer and writings were, wherein, without the help of the Prior, I should have found great difficulty; now I will assay Gowry, and of my success you shall be shortly advertized.

Because Thomas Douglas, servant to Archibald Douglas, that took the copies and letters out of the hole, was absent, so as I could not deal myself with him; therefore I have broken the matter to the Earl of Angus, who offered gladly his whole endeavour, has sent for Thomas Douglas to have been here yesterday, but he is not found at the place where he remained, nor is come hither. Nevertheless I am promised, that in case he be and continue in Scotland, he shall be brought hither to me, wherein I shall use all expedition possible, and of my proceedings you shall shortly understand.

Extract.] *To the Same.*

November 12, 1582.

IT may please your Honour: Because I had both learned that the casket and letters, mentioned in my last before these, were come to the possession of the Earl of Gowry; and also found that no man might prevail to win the same out of his hands without his own consent and privity, in which behalf I had employed fit instruments, that nevertheless profited nothing, therefore I attempted to assay himself, letting him know, that the said casket and letters should have been brought to her Majesty, by the offer

and

ELIZABETH. 1582.

and good means of good friends promiſing to have delivered them to her Majeſty before they came to his hands and cuſtody. And knowing that he did bear like affection, and was ready to pleaſure her Majeſty in all things, and chiefly in this that had been thus far tendered to her Majeſty, and which thereby ſhould be well accepted, and with princely thanks and gratitude be requited to his comfort and contentment, I moved him that they might be a preſent to be ſent to her Majeſty from him, and that I might cauſe the ſame to be conveyed to her Majeſty, adding hereunto ſuch words and arguments as might both ſtir up a hope of liberality, and alſo beſt effect the purpoſe.—At the firſt he was loth to agree that they were in his poſſeſſion, but I let him plainly know that I was certainly informed that they were delivered to him by Sanders Jorden; whereupon he preſſed to know who did ſo inform me, inquiring whether the ſons of the Earl of Morton had done it or no. I did not otherwiſe in plain terms deny or anſwer thereunto, but that he might think that he had told me, as the Prior is ready to avouch, and well pleaſed that I ſhall give him to be the author thereof. After he ſaid, Although theſe letters were in his keeping, (which he would neither grant nor deny), yet he might not deliver them to any perſon, without the conſent and privity as well of the King, that had intereſt therein, as alſo of the reſt of the Noblemen, enterprizers in the action againſt the King's Mother, and that would have them kept as an evidence to warrant and make good that action. And albeit I replied, that their action in that part touching the aſſignation of the Crown to the King by his Mother, had received ſuch eſtabliſhment, confirmation, and ſtrength, by acts of parliament, and other public authority and inſtruments, as neither ſhould that caſe be ſuffered to come in debate or queſtion, nor ſuch ſcroles and papers ought to be ſhewed for the ſtrengthning thereof; ſo as theſe might well be left and be tendered to the hands of her

ELIZABETH. 1582.

Majeſty, to whom they were deſtined before they fell in his keeping: yet he would not be removed nor ſatisfied, concluding, after much reaſoning, that the Earl of Morton, nor any other that had the charge and keeping thereof, durſt at any time make delivery. And becauſe it was the firſt time that I had moved him therein, and that he would gladly both anſwer her Majeſty's good expectations in him, and alſo perform his duty due to his Sovereign and aſſociates in the action aforeſaid, therefore he would ſeek out the ſaid caſket and letters at his return to his houſe, which he thought ſhould be within ſhort time; and upon finding the ſame, and better advice and conſideration had of the cauſe, he would give me further anſwer. This reſolution I have received as the thing, that for the preſent I could not better, leaving him to give her Majeſty ſuch teſtimony of his good will towards her by his frank dealing herein, as ſhe may have cauſe to confirm her Highneſs's good opinion conceived already of him, and be thereby drawn to greater goodneſs towards him: I ſhall ſtill labour him, both by myſelf and alſo by all other means, but I greatly diſtruſt the deſired ſucceſs herein.

The Earl of Angus hath found out and called to him Thomas Douglas, ſervant of Mr. Archibald Douglas, and examined him for the writings and copies of letters taken out of the hole in his maſter's chamber in but he ſo utterly denieth to have taken any letters or writings after the ſtay of his maſter, as he offered to ſuffer death in caſe any ſuch ſhall be proved againſt him. The Earl is verily perſuaded that he doth not diſſemble with him, wherein he will try him.

Extract.] *To the Same.*

November 4, 1582.

ELIZABETH. 1582.

FOR the recovery of the letters in the coffer come to the hands of the Earl of Gowrey, I have lately moved him earneſtly therein, letting him know the purpoſe of the Scottiſh Queen, both giving out, that theſe letters are counterfeited by her rebels, and alſo ſeeking thereon to have them delivered to her, or defaced: and that the means which ſhe will make in this behalf ſhall be ſo great and effectual, as thoſe writings cannot be ſafely kept in this realm without dangerous offence to him that hath the cuſtody thereof, neither ſhall he that is once known to have them be ſuffered to hold them in his hands. Herewith I have at large opened the perils likely to fall to that action, and the parties therein, and particularly to himſelf that is now openly known to have the poſſeſſion of theſe writings, and I have letten him ſee what ſurety it ſhall bring to the ſaid cauſe, and to all the parties therein, and to himſelf, that theſe writings may be with ſecrecy and good order committed to the keeping of her Majeſty, that will have them ready whenſoever any uſe ſhall be for them, and by her Highneſs's countenance defend them and the parties from ſuch wrongful objections as ſhall be laid againſt them: offering at length to him, that if he be not fully ſatisfied herein, or doubt that the reſt of the aſſociates ſhall not like of the delivery of them to her Majeſty in this good manner, and for the intent rehearſed, that I ſhall readily, upon meeting and conference with them, procure their conſent in this part (a matter more eaſy to offer than perform); and laſtly moving him, that (for the ſecrecy and benefit of the cauſe, and that her Majeſty's good opinion towards himſelf may be firmly ſettled

and

ELIZABETH. 1582.

and confirmed by his acceptable forwardneſs herein) he would, without needleſs ſcruple, frankly commit theſe writings to her Majeſty's good cuſtody for the good uſes recited. After long debate he reſolved, and ſaid, that he would unfeignedly ſhew and do to her Majeſty all the pleaſure that he might, without offence to the King his Sovereign, and prejudice to the aſſociates in the action, and therefore he would firſt make ſearch and view the ſaid letters, and thereon take advice, what he might do, and how far he might ſatisfy and content her Majeſty, promiſing therein to give me more reſolute anſwer; and he concluded flatly, that after he had found and ſeen the writings, that he might not make delivery of them without the privity of the King. Albeit I ſtood long with him againſt his reſolution in this point, to acquaint the King with this matter, before the letters were in the hands of her Majeſty, letting him ſee that his doings therein ſhould admit great danger to the cauſe; yet I could not remove him from it: it may be that he meaneth to put over the matter from himſelf to the King, upon ſight whereof I ſhall travail effectually to obtain the King's conſent, that the letters may be committed to her Majeſty's keeping, thinking it more eaſy to prevail herein with the King in the preſent love and affection that he beareth to her Highneſs, than to win any thing at the hands of the aſſociates in the action, whereof ſome principal of them are now come and remain at the devotion of the King's Mother. In this I ſhall ſtill carry on Gowrey to ſearch out the coffer, according to his promiſe, and as I ſhall find him minded to do therein, ſo I ſhall do my beſt and whole endeavour to effect the ſucceſs to her Majeſty's beſt contentment.

Underſtanding that Thomas Douglas, ſervant to Mr. Archibald Douglas, was in town, I procured him to ſpeak with me; wherein he told me that he gathered up ſundry bills, letters, and writings, which

which he found in ſeveral corners in his maſter's chamber, after the ſtay of his maſter; all which bills, letters, and writings he put up, as he ſaith, into ſome ſhoes, and into ſome ſhirts, that are in the trunk remaining ſtill at Mr. Raphable's houſe. What theſe writings be he knoweth not, becauſe he cannot read, proteſting deeply that he neither found nor touched any letters or writings other than theſe here mentioned.

Extract.] *To the Same.*

December 2, 1582.

BECAUSE I ſaw good opportunity offered to renew the matter to the Earl of Gowry for recovery of the letters in the coffer in his hands, therefore I put him in mind thereof, whereupon he told me that the Duke of Lenox had ſought earneſtly to have had thoſe letters, and that the King did know where they were: ſo as they could not be delivered to her Majeſty, without the King's privity and conſent. And he pretendeth to be ſtill willing to pleaſure her Majeſty in the ſame, ſo far as he may with his duty to the King, and to the reſt of the aſſociates in that action: but I greatly diſtruſt to effect this to her Majeſty's pleaſure, wherein, nevertheleſs, I ſhall do my utmoſt endeavour.

ELIZABETH. 1583.

Cotton Library, Galba, E. VI, p. 128.

ELIZA R. 1583.

A discourse of her Majesty's proceedings between Monsieur and the two Kings of France his bretheren, Charles and Henry. By Mr. Wilkes.

[This relation explains certain passages in Cypher, in Digges's Complete Ambassador, between Walsingham, Leicester, and Burleigh, which relate to the intrigues carried on with the young French Princes by Queen Elizabeth's ministers.

Wilkes was always employed in affairs of the most secret nature. He had the misfortune in Holland to incur the displeasure of the famous Earl of Leicester, but as far as we can judge from the documents which are left, very unjustly.—He was in a sort of disgrace till the death of that great favourite, and then employed again in the business which occurred.

He died in 1598, when he was one of Queen Elizabeth's Ministers Plenipotentiary to Henry IV, with Sir Robert Cecil and Sir Thomas Herbert; he seems to have been but moderately rewarded for his long services, not having risen higher than to the place of one of the Clerks of the Council.]

September, 1583.

FROM the very time of the massacre at Paris, being in the year 1572, Monsieur the Duke of Alencon having, as it was then notified abroad, and as it is since published by some of the histories written of the tragical accidents of the country, conceived a misliking of that bloody and unnatural act, executed and performed by King Charles his brother, by the device of the Queen his mother, the Duke of Anjou his brother, the family of the Guisardes, and others, and perceiving a continuance of like bloody executions and spoils upon the bodies and goods of the people of that realm of France,

France, moved with compaſſion of his country, the miſery of the diſtreſſed people, and the tyrannical government of the time, as alſo with ſundry particular grieves and offences offered to his perſon by the King, the Queen Mother, and the family of the Guiſes, did deviſe and reſolve of a courſe to relieve the wretchedneſs of his country and nation; the effect whereof was, that he, aſſociated with the diſcontented catholicks, and oppreſſed proteſtants of France, ſhould by arms ſeek reformation of the diſorders of that government; and to that end it was determined, that Monſieur, accompanied with the King of Navarre, Prince of Condé, &c. ſhould eſcape into Germany, there to ſeek aſſiſtance of the Princes proteſtants and others, for means to accompliſh this determination; which was untimely diſcovered by ſome that were privy to that determination; and thereupon the perſons of the Duke of Alencon, the King of Navarre, and the Marſhals of Montmorancy and Coſſe, as parties ſuſpected of this determination, were attacked and committed to cloſe priſon, the two Princes in the caſtle of Bois de Vincennes, and the reſt to the Baſtille at Paris. The Count of Cocconas, Monſieur de la Mote, ſervants to the Duke, and others, were likewiſe apprehended, and were arraigned and executed at Paris, as partakers of their maſters reſolution to eſcape.

ELIZABETH. 1583.

The example of whoſe execution, and the threats of the King and Queen Mother, drove the Duke, and King of Navarre (retained in cloſe priſon) unto fear and terror, that either by public juſtice or ſecret violence their lives ſhould have been taken from them, whereof they had juſt cauſe of fear, for that the Queen Mother, (the King being at this time ſick, and on his death bed), with her ſecret council in court, had appointed the two Princes to have been interrogated as public traitors, by the judges of the Court of Parliament at Paris; which had been done, if the Princes had not been

 adviſed

ELIZABETH. 1583.

advised to refuse this kind of examination, as a matter contrary to the laws of that realm, they being Princes of the King's blood, and therefore not subject by the laws to be interrogated by others than by their peers.

The Duke, and King of Navarre, remaining in this distress and fear of their lives, continued close prisoners at Bois de Vincennes, made means to her Majesty's Embassador, Mr. Dr. Dale, then resident at Paris, to acquaint him with their estate, and the danger wherein they remained, and to intreat him to make signification thereof to her Majesty, whom by petition they moved to use her mediation for them, to the King and Queen Mother, to intreat for their safety and liberty. Whereupon it pleased her Highness to send over Thomas Leighton, Esq. Captain of Guernsey, immediately before the death of the King Charles, to persuade the King and Queen Mother to use favour and lenity towards the two Princes, as may best appear by instructions of Mr. Leighton, the copy whereof (as I suppose) is remaining with Mr. Secretary. In all this, myself was a special actor from the beginning of the plot laid for Monsieur's escape, which was in the year 1574, until his going out from the King, the coming of the Duke Cassimir and Prince of Condé into France with the army, and conclusion of the peace in the year 1576, as by special letters and instructions sent unto me in that behalf, I have to show: Insomuch as in the beginning of their imprisonment, I finding means (by desire) to have access to the Duke, and King of Navarre, into their prison, to understand what they chiefly desired of her Majesty, grew immediately to be suspected by the Queen Mother, that the same was for practice against her and the state; upon which suspicion, wait was laid to have apprehended me, but by good intelligence I avoided the danger, and came into England, where, before I could come to her Majesty's presence,

preſence, the Queen Mother, by the means of Mr. de la Mothe, then reſident Embaſſador for the French King here, had written and delivered a letter to the Queen's Majeſty, containing matter of complaint againſt me, accuſing me of practice, &c. with the two Princes aforeſaid; and that I ſhould have uſed her Majeſty's name to incite and ſtir them to break away, and to enter into open hoſtilities againſt the King and Queen Mother; which accuſation I was ſo well able to clear, as that her Majeſty made no difficulty (although it was to the apparent danger of my poor carcaſe) to ſend me over again to the Queen Mother to anſwer the matter ſuggeſted againſt me: and ſo being accompanied with her Majeſty's letters of anſwer to the Queen Mother, I departed from Glouceſter in the month of Auguſt, 1574, her Majeſty being then in her progreſs to Briſtol, and arrived at Lyons in September following, where I delivered her Majeſty's letters to the Queen Mother, in the preſence of her Majeſty's Embaſſador, and declared unto her, the cauſe of my coming was to clear myſelf of the matters that in her letters to the Queen my miſtreſs were ſuggeſted againſt me, concerning Monſieur and the King of Navarre, and beſought her to produce my accuſers, and to hear mine anſwers in my defence: but ſhe having no juſt matter in truth, either to charge me with practice, or her Majeſty with any diſhonourable courſe, to ſeduce the King and his brethren, and to draw them to any unlawful enterprize or action againſt him or his mother, anſwered, That ſhe could prove the matters ſufficiently againſt me, but that ſhe meant not now to call them in queſtion. And albeit I preſſed her ſundry times, either to confront me and mine accuſers before her for trial of mine innocency, or elſe to acquit me of the ſuſpicion conceived of me; ſhe nevertheleſs refuſed to do, and thereupon diſmiſſed me; whereby it may appear that her accuſations were mere ſuſpicions; for if the matters had been true, ſhe

ELIZABETH. 1583.

would not have been aſhamed to have made proof of them before her Majeſty's Embaſſador, and having found me a practiſer (as ſhe alledged) not have ſpared me from puniſhment, as ſhe did any other that was either charged, or ſuſpected to have favoured Monſieur and his proceedings; and therefore the author of that ſcandalous libel doth moſt falſely tax her Majeſty in ſaying, that ſhe ſhould be a ſtriver and mover of that contention between the King and his brother. For firſt, ſhe entered not into the cauſes between them but at the earneſt ſuit and intreaty of Monſieur and the King of Navarre, and then her proceeding between them was more godly and charitable, in perſuading of peace and quietneſs between them, at the firſt beginning of their broils and contention; and ſo continued her honourable courſe of mediation unto the time of the pacification of the third troubles, at which time alſo it pleaſed her to ſend over Mr. Randolph, in the year 1576, to join with the King and him for the clearing of ſuch things as might hinder the concluſion of that peace.

Mr. Thomas Wilkes's Letter to my Lord Treaſurer, touching the former diſcourſe.

September 16, 1583.

MAY it pleaſe your good Lordſhip: I have ſent herewith unto you a very ſhort diſcourſe of her Majeſty's proceedings heretofore, between Monſieur the Duke of Alencon, and the two Kings his brethren, which may partly ſerve to anſwer that point of the libel where her Majeſty is charged with ſtirring and nouriſhing of debate between the King and Monſieur. Your Lordſhip will perceive thereby that my knowledge of thoſe matters grew by being

ELIZABETH. 1583.

being employed from her Majesty to Monsieur and the King of Navarre, at the first time of their commitment to the castle of Bois de Vincennes, near to Paris, and have called these things to my remembrance at this time, by viewing of such papers, instructions, and letters, as were at that time sent unto me for my direction, which by great chance I have hitherto kept and preserved: namely, the copies of the letters written by the Queen Mother against me to her Majesty, whereby I am charged with practising, and her Majesty's letter of answer to the Queen Mother thereunto. I have also sent one letter, in cypher, written to me by the Earl of Leicester by her Majesty's commandment, containing mine instructions for my dealing with Monsieurs.

If your Lordship shall find that these remembrances may serve to any purpose, and that it shall please you to command me any thing else, I shall be ready to do my endeavour, upon knowledge of your Lordship's pleasure in that behalf: and so, with remembrance of my humble duty, I leave your Lordship to God's blessed tuition. From Brainford, the 16th of September, 1583.

Your Lordship's most bounden to command,

THOMAS WYLKES.

JAMES I. 1612.

From King James to Sir Thomas Edmonds.

[Theſe private letters of King James are wrote with more good ſenſe and ſpirit than thoſe to his Son and Buckingham at the end of his reign, relative to the French and Spaniſh matches: he may then be ſaid to have doted; but when he compoſed theſe, his faculties were at the beſt, and they do his Majeſty no diſcredit.]

JAMES R.

Oatlands, this 3d July, 1612.

TRUSTY and well-beloved: we are ſorry that this diſunion within the Proteſtant body does continue, not doubting but that Monſieur de Bouillon, according both to his promiſes firſt made to us, and next to yourſelf, as ye make mention in that your letter, will be nothing wanting upon his part for the reconcilement thereof; and we do alſo aſſure ourſelf that Monſieur L'Eſdiguieres will concur with him in this ſo godly and neceſſary a buſineſs. As for Monſieur de Rohan's part, we can very well believe that he has ſome ill counſellors in this buſineſs, though we can never but aſſure ourſelf that, in his own heart, he carries an upright meaning, both to the ſervice of that King, and quietneſs of that ſtate. And therefore we do require you, that you ſhall, by your induſtry, find out ſome diſcreet confident of his by whom you may deal with Monſieur Rohan, and let him know we cannot but diſlike his proceeding in this buſineſs, eſpecially becauſe he keepeth too great a ſtir in matters of ſo ſmall moment, renewing ever the ſuſpicions againſt him for ſo ſlight cauſes, and bringing too much upon himſelf needleſs jealouſies, which in the end, if he prevent it not in time, he will find it too heavy for him to bear; and ye ſhall alſo make him acquainted that we cannot

but

but much wonder, and even take it a little unkindly, that ſince the beginning of thoſe jarrs of his with the Queen and State there, he has never either made us acquainted with his proceedings, nor yet craved our advice. This direction we give unto you, becauſe our pleaſure is, and we do think it very convenient for the weal of the Proteſtant party there, that ye ſhould keep a correſpondence with both the halfs of that divided body of the Proteſtants; but only to that end that you may do what is poſſible for you to procure and work a firm reunion in that body. And as for that motion which Monſieur de Buſbrone has made to you, that if no good follow the aſſembly at the Queen may be moved to grant them one other General Aſſembly, we cannot very well allow of that project, eſpecially if there be any ſign that the Queen and State intend to uſe any proſecution againſt M. de Rohane.

JAMES I. 1612.

Now as to your ſecond diſcourſe, we will ſhortly anſwer your long diſcourſe thereof: two ways the Duke of Bouillon offers to our conſideration for making a propoſition a treaty of marriage betwixt our eldeſt ſon and the ſecond daughter of France: but though Monſieur de Bouillon ſeem to incline rather to the ſecond way for the prepounding of that buſineſs, we do, for divers good reaſons known to us, require you to practice the former, which is, by your dealing indirectly in your own name (by way of ſounding their humours) with ſuch of that State as Monſieur Bouillon and your own diſcretion ſhall adviſe you, to try what anſwer they can make for the removing of thoſe two impediments, whereof in our former letter we made mention unto you; our meaning is of the diſparity of years betwixt the two parties, and the want of power on their ſide to bind in reſpect of minority: and you have a very good occaſion to break this purpoſe as of yourſelf, in regard of the good ſatisfaction that the Queen

JAMES I. 1612.

and all that State has received of our uſage and anſwer to Monſieur de Bouillon, and that therefore your having been ſo long employed in that ſtate, and being ſo much obliged to them for their particular curteſy towards you, cannot but wiſh the continuance and confirmation of that good correſpondency now begun betwixt us, which in your opinion cannot be ſo likely to endure in regard of their intended match with Spain, except it be cemented with the like conjunction betwixt us and them, which ye now think the more likely to ſucceed, in caſe it were once put in a good way by treaty, becauſe ye cannot hear that we have as yet ſettled our eyes upon any other place for beſtowing of our ſon. But as for your quick or more ſlow entering in this negociation, ye muſt govern yourſelf therein, according to the time of the Duke of Paſtranas arrival there, and diſpatching of his buſineſs, for the reaſons alledged in your own letter: and, to conclude, you ſhall aſſure the Duke of Bouillon of the conſtancy of our favour towards him, letting him know in how good a part we take this his honeſt and free dealing with us, aſſuring him of our ſecrecy in all the private intelligencies and dealings he ſhall have with us, and in ſpecial for that ye wrote to us anent Mr. de Villeroy, being alſo reſolved to uſe his advice, in dealing with this Legier French Ambaſſador, in caſe he deal with us upon this ſubject: but above all we require you to be at all occaſions an earneſt remembrancer of the ſaid Duke of Bouillon, that he will ever prefer the glory of God, and the weal of the ſtate of the religion, to his own private paſſions, notwithſtanding whatſoever juſt cauſe the inconſiderate zeal of ſome private men may give him to the contrary. So we bid you heartily farewell. From our court at Oatlands this 3d July, 1612.

The Same to the Same.

JAMES I. 1612.

JAMES R. Apthorpe, 9th August.

TRUSTY and well-beloved; we have delayed these few days past the answer to your letter of the 21st July, because we thought it reasonable, that since our Son has so great interest in a business of this nature, he should be made acquainted with your proceeding before we sent you our answer thereunto.—We perceive by your discourse therein that the reason of Villeroy's rudeness in his dealing with you proceedeth from the doubt he had that there was no real meaning in you for negotiating of this errand, in regard we were already tied in promise to Florence; and it is true that we are advertized from all the parts of Christendome that the like rumour is spread, not only that we have already concluded a match with Florence, but even (which is beyond all likelihood of truth) that we should have promised unto the Sister of Florence, not only liberty of conscience to herself and her family, but that she should also have a public church allotted to her, and a monastery erected for her sake; therefore you shall take occasion at your next meeting with Villeroy, to shew him that you were so careful to free yourself from the imputation of dealing so basely with him, as to begin to treat with him, though out of your own head, in a matter already concluded otherways before you did begin with him, as you took thereupon the boldness, though you durst not yet acquaint us with that which has already past between him and you, because it came not near to any head, to advertize us what reports you heard were spread abroad both in France and Italy, of our conclusion of a match between our Son and a Sister of Florence; whereunto our answer was, that we had heard the like from all our Ambassadors and Agents in other places, and that we were glad you gave us thereby occasion to give you order,

JAMES I. 1612.

like as we had done to the reſt of our Miniſters, that you ſhould boldly affirm to that State where you reſided, that you were ſorry that ſuch falſe rumours ſhould be ſpread of our concluſion of the marriages of any of our children, eſpecially upon ſo ſtrange conditions, before that ourſelf could give allowance to the ſpeech thereof; for we hoped that all the world may be reſolved by our faſhion of proceeding in the treaty we have made for our Daughters marriage, what courſe we mean to hold in the beſtowing of the reſt of our children.—It is true indeed that there are few Chriſtian Princes in Europe that have children fit to match with ours from whom we have not heard ſomewhat, either directly or indirectly; but for obliging ourſelf by any promiſe, we never purpoſe to go ſo far but that the world ſhall firſt ſee our honourable form of treating therein, as well in the manner as the matter itſelf; for as till we heard and anſwered the Count Palatine's Ambaſſade, our Daughter was free and untainted of promiſe to any living; ſo did we aſſure you that as yet we had never gone further in the beſtowing of any of our children than by way of forecaſting upon all likelihoods, and harkning what courſe might prove fitteſt for our honour and the eſtabliſhment of our poſterity.

And thus, after you have delivered him this anſwer in ſubſtance, but always as from yourſelf, you ſhall attend how far he will enlarge himſelf hereupon; for ſince that ye will have by this anſwer removed his doubt, it will be his part now to break off more freely than he ſhould have done before, whereupon whatever he ſhall move unto you, you ſhall hold yourſelf upon the ſame terms of condition with him as you have already begun, and is agreeable to our former directions.—And ſo according as you ſhall hear further from him you may expect our further reſolution, which we hope by that time we ſhall be ready to give unto you. Thus bidding you farewell, from Apthorpe, this 9th of Auguſt.

JAMES I. 1612.

The Same to the Same.

JAMES R. From Woodſtocke, 27th Auguſt, 1612.

TRUSTY and well-beloved: we have received your letter of the 18th Auguſt, which came here with very great celerity, for we had it here at Grafton upon the 24th of this month, and before ſix in the morning: one thing we obſerved, that we received your letter upon a St. Bartholomew-day in the morning, which made mention of a St. Bartholomew's buſineſs, and ſurely we have too great cauſe to fear, that that bloody Saint will once again beſtir himſelf in France, if it be not timely prevented, therefore it is now high time that nothing be omitted by us, which both our conſcience, and the ſecurity of our own State, requires at our hands; and we aſſure ourſelves that you will omit no pains nor induſtry to be a happy labourer for us in that place where now you reſide; for although I ever ſuſpect the inconſtancy of the Princes of the blood, and hold their ſigning of the contract at this time a very great ſign of their weakneſs, yet you ſhall do well to work by all the means you can to hold them forward in this good reſolution.

They cannot but ſee themſelves made fools and ſhadows of by the Miniſters of that State, eſpecially in their alliance with Spain, wherein no leſs is intended than that the King of Spain ſhall be abſolute Governor of France during the King's minority, and ſo ſhall the wolf have the wether to keep; and it is the proper office of the Princes of the blood, in their King's minority, to take care *ne quid detrimente reſpublica capiat*.——As for the Duke of Bouillon, ye have done very well that have made him engage himſelf in this buſineſs by his letter unto us, and you may ſhew him in our name, that no man hath ſo much intereſt as he to be active in this errand, for he it was that was employed to us, thereby to lay us on ſleep, yea even

JAMES I. 1612.

to enpawn his particular credit with us, that no Spaniſh nor Popiſh plot did lurk under this alliance; and you may put him in mind, that at his firſt private audience, even in his fellow Ambaſſador's hearing, we told him merrily, "that it was the faſhion of Princes "when they deceive their neighbours, firſt to deceive their own "Ambaſſadors;" you ſhall alſo ſhow him how happy a thing it is that the body of the religion there is re-united before the falling out of this buſineſs, and therefore you ſhall labour with all earneſtneſs to haſten alſo as ſoon as can be, a ſound and perfect conciliation betwixt the perſons of Bouillon and Rohan.

You ſhall alſo uſe all the indirect means you can to win Monſieur de Guiſe to be of this party, and you may let it come to his ears, that you hear that we wonder much that notwithſtanding of the meſſage we ſent him at Monſieur de Bouillon's departure by the Vicomte de Sardinie, we have never yet heard from him ſince. To conclude then this purpoſe, we think ourſelf happy that have ſo faithful and well-experienced a Miniſter there at this time when ſuch a buſineſs was like to break out; and we expect from you all active and diſcrete diligence in furthering this intended purpoſe, but with that caution and warineſs that you engage not, or diſcover either us or yourſelf to any but to ſuch as you may ſecurely truſt: the ſucceſs that we expect is, that by the means of the Princes of the blood, with the aſſiſtance of Bouillon, L'Eſdiguieres, and all the body of the religion, if need be, together with the Houſe of Guiſe, if they can be won, that pernicious Stateſman may be firſt removed, and then this alliance and Popiſh cabal betwixt France and Spain to be quite broken off, a work which will be acceptable to God, will procure the preſervation of his church, and the true peace, ſecurity, and quietneſs of that kingdom. Thus praying God to bleſs it in your hands, we bid you farewell, from our Court at Woodſtocke, this 27th Auguſt, 1612.

The Marquis of Argyle to the Marquis of Hamilton.

CHARLES I. 1641.

[The Editor does not remember to have ſeen any other original letters of this famous covenanting Lord: he poſſeſſed great power and following in his own country, and ſeems, at one time, not to have wiſhed being deſperate with the King; but it is probable that he ultimately preferred party weight and influence to loyalty. His trial and execution at Edinburgh, in 1661, were reckoned ſevere, as ſo many had been concerned in what was imputed as guilt to him, but were never called in queſtion for it, and there was no proof of his being acceſſary to the King's death.]

Inverary, 20th December, 1641.

I Writ to your Lordſhip before I left Edinburgh, that I had perfected my part of the buſineſs concerning our children, which I hope is come to your Lordſhip's hands before this; and as none of us want our ill willers, ſo I believe their malice watches every occaſion to calumniate (which I care as little for as any); yet the ordinary means ought to be uſed for preventing ſuch malicious deſigns, and eſpecially with his Majeſty, who, I am very confident, will never ſuffer any ſo unjuſt thing take impreſſion in his royal breaſt; yet it is fit your Lordſhip acquaint his Majeſty with the buſineſs, when you find beſt conveniency, and deſpair not to undertake for me, as for yourſelf, that, with God's aſſiſtance, it ſhall be a means for the advancing of his Majeſty's ſervice; for now that miſtakes are removed, I truſt in God his Majeſty will have better thoughts of many in this kingdom than he had; and let me not proſper if I be not ready to contribute my endeavours in any

CHARLES I. 1642.

any thing that may ſerve for his Majeſty's true honour and happineſs, which truly is dearer to me than my life or fortune; and if I knew not by the honour I had of your Lordſhip's converſation, that the ſame were your Lordſhip's diſpoſition, I could not laud and honour you as I do. So my care ſhall be, to fear God and honour the King, and in every thing to approve myſelf as becometh

Your Lordſhip's moſt humble ſervant,

ARGYLE.

The Same to the Same.

Edinburgh, 4th February, 1642.

I Have received your Lordſhip's letter, with one from his Majeſty, by Mungo Murray. I am ſorry to hear that matters are at ſo great a height of contradiction betwixt his Majeſty and that Parliament; but my regret is, that ſo little care is taken to prevent ſuch work; and there is not one thing in my judgment has done more hurt in this kind than reſpect of perſons, who, for their own ends, ſuffer his Majeſty to be engaged, and never look to his retreat. I am loth to give my judgment in matters that I know not perfectly; yet, for any thing I do know, I think his Majeſty hardly dealt with. Always I hold it no ways good policy, at this time, to uſe violent remedies when the people's humours are ſo aloft; but rather ſeem guiding than be forced to guide, and adviſe on it at at a more convenient time, for it can neither be for his Majeſty's honour nor advantage to make himſelf head of any party, which ſome ſtudy too much; yet I fear our brethren there fall

fall too much on the other extremity, and all extremes are hurtful; therefore I heartily wish you could light on the mid-way, that all matters may be brought to a happy conclusion for his Majesty's honour, and contentment of his people, which joined, bring peace, but divided, we can expect little quiet.

I shall be the more careful of Robin Leslie's affairs, that your Lordship recommends them, though I want not my own interest in his little person; therefore lay any of your commands on me, and your Lordship shall find me

Your, &c.

ARGYLE.

The Same to the Same.

Edinburgh, 10th March, 1642.

My Honourable Lord and Dear Brother,

SINCE your Lordship is pleased to honour me with the same title, I shall hereafter use it freely; and the duties answering to the name, God willing, I shall not fail on my part. I hope Robert Murray has, before this can come to your Lordship's hands, excused my not seeing you there. I am sorry to hear there is so great difference betwixt his Majesty and that Parliament as the printed papers here bear; for I think the power of Princes is best maintained, when most feared, but least used; and so I ever wish his Majesty may rather guide than dispute, at some times, even that he thinks his own; for by all rules of state I believe he shall be less tied, and loser, by the one way than the other; and I fear

these

CHARLES I. 1642.

these be two great rocks in the way for settling at this time. Always I trust in God, the wisdom and goodness of his Majesty, and duty of the Parliament, will yet disappoint the enemies of both, by an happy agreement, which shall be my daily prayer and endeavour. I will use no compliments to your Lordship; but, without ceremony, command me as

Your Lordship's, &c.

M. ARGYLE.

The Same to the Same.

Edinburgh, 16th March, 1642.

I Have been very earnestly solicited by my Lord General, and the Earl of Morton, to forget my Lord Traquair's bye-past carriage, and think of him in time coming, according to his behaviour, wherein I ever professed (as the truth is), that I should never remember any injury done to me, since, for his Majesty's satisfaction, I had dispensed, for my part, with the public revenge; but being prest to some more particular way of agreement, I would not meddle in that without your Lordship, who has been equally injured with me, in some things; therefore, since both your Lordship's interest and honour is dear to me as my own, let me know your Lordship's opinion in this, that I may behave myself, as I may best witness that I am

Your, &c.

M. ARGYLE.

CHARLES I. 1642.

Marquis of Hamilton to the Marquis of Argyle.

Whitehall, March 24th, 1642.

I Find by your Lordſhip's of the 16th of March, that your proceeding in a reconcilement with the Earl of Traquair carries along with it ſuch reſpect to me, as I were much to blame if I were not very ſenſible thereof, and truly I am more than I will expreſs in words.

For the buſineſs itſelf, I was, and am ſtill of opinion, that it would have conduced moſt to the public good of our country, that grudge might have been long ſince removed betwixt all men, and in particular I wiſh well to Traquaire, and was grieved to ſee the condition he was in; ſo for my part, I ſhall be glad to ſee your Lordſhip his friend, having a reſolution to be ſo myſelf, if he deſire it, and that it be ſuitable with your inclinations. Be pleaſed to excuſe this ſcribbled paper, which is cauſed by an indiſpoſition that hath held theſe eight days, the moſt part whereof I have been in bed; but I hope in God the worſt is paſt. So I reſt

Your Lordſhip's, &c.

Marquis of Argyle to the Marquis of Hamilton.

Edinburgh, April 21, 1642.

I AM ſorry from my heart to know that your Lordſhip is not in good health, and eſpecially at this time, when the faithful advice of ſuch as love his Majeſty is ſo neceſſary; wherein we of the Council here have repreſented ours humbly and faithfully to

CHARLES I. 1642.

his Majesty and that Parliament; for the head and the body can never separate, without destruction to both. I am glad your Lordship is so charitable, as I found by your last letter; for so am I, but my friendship will only be according to their behaviour; for I shall be led with no other end but the public good, and his Majesty's service, in that particular.

I must earnestly recommend to your Lordship the Viscount of Aird's servant in his master's behalf, that his good services he has done in Ireland since the beginning of this rebellion (not without commission), may not be slighted by the Parliament there; for truly it should seem very hard to ruin gentlemen for their affection and forwardness, wherein they shall receive punishment before the rebels: so I intreat your Lordship let their case be favourably heard, and assisted by your Lordship, which will oblige them, and encourage all our countrymen to the service there; and I will acknowledge it among the many obligations whereby I am tied to be

Your Lordship's, &c.

M. ARGYLE.

The Same to the Same.

Hamilton, 25th April, 1642.

I Have received the paper (subscribed by your Lordship) from Sir Archibald Johnston; and as it is the greatest testimony I can give of my affection to your person, so it is a firm pledge of my desire to continue the same with our posterity; for after this I can add no compliment.

My

My Lord Chancellor will inform your Lordſhip ſo fully anent all affairs in this kingdom, that I will not trouble your Lordſhip in writing them; I only wiſh he may find your Lordſhip at Court, (I dare not ſay York, for fear of miſtake) and becauſe I wiſh the Court at London, or very near it: for ſo long as the King and Parliament are at ſuch a diſtance of place, and in affairs, there can be no ſolid quiet in his dominions.

I have ſaid ſo much formerly to your Lordſhip on this ſubject, as I can add nothing but regrets that the jealouſies ſhould ſtill grow, for the effects cannot be but very dangerous, both to his Majeſty and his kingdoms, which I pray God avert.

I hope your Lordſhip will give me leave to challenge your promiſe to ſend home your daughter to this kingdom, where ſhe will be very well (I truſt in God) with her grandmother, if it pleaſe God to ſpare her days. So, without any more ceremony, command me ever as

Your Lordſhip's, &c.

M. ARGYLE.

The Same to the Same.

Edinburgh, June 1, 1642.

I AM glad to hear your Lordſhip has ſo much health as to bring you to Court. I doubt not but your Lordſhip will hear from others the condition of affairs here, which I will not trouble your Lordſhip to repeat; but this I may boldly ſay to your Lordſhip, that ſome (whom his Majeſty ſeems to favour too much) by their behaviour at this time, (in coming to this with convoca-

CHARLES I. 1642.

tions, and other idle discourses) have occasioned so much jealousy in this kingdom against our behaviour in Council, that if we had not taken it in time, and pacified men with a soft answer, truly, both supplications and meetings would have been as frequent as ever; but because it has been oft times my misfortune that when other men, either by their bad counsels or actions, had miscarried his Majesty's affairs, then, to free themselves, the blame has been laid on me; therefore your Lordship shall be pleased to tell his Majesty from me, that I laboured what I could to stop this supplication; but when that could not be done, I dare say the course which is taken, and sent to his Majesty from Council, is that which is best for his Majesty's service, and quiet of this country, which shall ever be my care; and so with that same affection I shall go about the rest of his Majesty's service, as becometh a faithful servant, loving the peace of his Majesty's dominions, with his honour and authority, which I wish may never be separate.

After we have ended, I shall make his Majesty an account, and shall ever remain

Your Lordship's, &c.

M. ARGYLE.

The Same to the Same.

Edinburgh, June 11, 1642.

I HAD your Lordship's letter from York the 6th of this instant, and what I said formerly to your Lordship I here set it under my hand to his Majesty; and it is certain the sending home of Councellors, and men's behaviour at this last Council day, has done

CHARLES I. 1642.

done his Majesty's service no advantage. A very honest man (to you I will not conceal his name, Sir William Anstruther) told me, regretting very much his Majesty's condition, that one of these men told him that he little cared how his Majesty's service went, so it might disadvantage the Marquis of Argyle. If his Majesty be well served, I leave it to your Lordship to judge; therefore, if his Majesty be yet flattered with hopes, I intreat your Lordship, in a dutiful way, let him know none can serve him well in such affairs, except they carry his people along with them; and if the greatest undertakers to his Majesty, yea, if your Lordship and myself would join with them, could promise so much in the case in hand, I am content to be thought void of understanding; for in the presenting of a supplication on Tuesday last, with a large inscription, they could not find two gentlemen; for one of them that came to the Council House, with two Lords, God knows them, not knowing the business till he heard the Clerk of the Council give them, at his outgoing wished his head had been broke when he came there, not knowing the business: so that my humble opinion shall ever be, that his Majesty settle with his Parliaments, for against them let him not presume of any party.

His Majesty is advertised that my Lord Antrim is prisoner, and so are our Commissioners. I wish his Majesty might write to the Parliament, or the Commissioners, and let the Parliament judge of the business; for his carriage will not be found fair, as your Lordship may perceive by this letter from his old tutor, which I intreat your Lordship to send to our Commissioners, after your Lordship has made use of it there. This will inform your Lordship of what I can say concerning affairs here.—I shall be glad to see our little daughter in this country, and to find any occasion to shew myself

Your Lordship's, &c.

M. ARGYLE.

CHARLES I. 1642.

The Same to the Same.

Edinburgh, June 18, 1642.

IT wounds me to the very heart, when I think of the great diſtractions betwixt his Majeſty and that Parliament, and how little effect our beſt wiſhes here for mediation have produced. For firſt, when I was deſigned to go, it was not acceptable to the Parliament; and next, when my Lord Chancellor went, it pleaſed not his Majeſty to allow his going to London; ſo when I conſider what is either the cauſe or occaſion of this misfortune, or what is next to be done, I am at my wits end always; ſince I have ever delighted to walk plainly and avowedly in the delightful paths of ſincerity and loyalty to his Majeſty's ſervice, and love to the peace and happineſs of theſe Kingdoms, I will not, nor dare I be ſilent in ſuch a time; therefore, if yet your Lordſhip is convinced by his Majeſty, and the inclination of the Parliament, that your Lordſhip's pains, aſſiſted with any from this, could be effectual for ſo good ends, as the begetting any better underſtanding betwixt his Majeſty and the Parliament, I dare ſay no honeſt man would refuſe to venture life and fortune for it; becauſe there can be no ſolid quiet, either to his Majeſty, or any of his kingdoms, ſo long as matters ſtand as they do there.

But if all theſe dutiful ways cannot work confidence in his Majeſty, of honeſt mens endeavours, except they will join in oppoſition to his Parliament, and unity with known enemies to his Majeſty's true happineſs, and peace of his kingdoms, I ſhall be ſorry for it, and pray God to mend what I cannot help; and ſhall ever continue

Your Lordſhip's, &c.

M. ARGYLE.

The Same to the Same.

Edinburgh, July 23, 1642.

IT is thought very ſtrange here, that no word at all is come this week from London, or Court. My Lord Morton tells me he heard the King came back to Beverley on Friday, and at that time my Lord Holland, Sir Philip Stapleton, and two more from the Lower Houſe, were at Doncaſter, with an offer to his Majeſty to deliver up Hull, to paſs the militia by bill, and to reſtore the fleet as it was, conditionally his Majeſty would deliver to their judgment and cenſure, all ſuch about him whom they ſhould require. He told me Will. Murray had retired from court, my Lord Digby was likewiſe gone; and that Mr. Jermyn was not at all in Holland; but upon the firſt alarm of the diſcovery of buſineſs in France, did retire himſelf to Italy. When any advertiſement comes, which is hourly expected by my Lord Dumformling, who is to be Commiſſioner to the Aſſembly, your Lordſhip ſhall hear it immediately.

The Same to the Same.

St. Andrews, July 28, 1642.

I Received your Lordſhip's this morning, for the which I thank your Lordſhip. My Lord Chancellor will ſend your Lordſhip a declaration from the Parliament of England, which will receive very good hearing I believe in the aſſembly; wherewith the Commiſſioner ſeems much moved and diſcontent, but he thinks to lay the blame on his aſſeſſors, whereof he expects your Lordſhip as

 one,

CHARLES I. 1642.

one, though I do not, as I do not wish it. The assembly are both grave and wise, so I hope they will meddle in any thing of this kind with due respect to his Majesty, and good of the religion, and peace of the Kingdoms; for truly I believe they are very honest men; which is all I can say from this, but that I am

Your Lordship's, &c.

M. ARGYLE.

The Same to the Same.

Edinburgh, August 16, 1642.

I Have received your Lordship's letter by the Earl of Glencairne, and I approve your Lordship's judgment, though it wants not very great hazard; for if any side get too much the better, I fear they grow so much the more difficile to deal with: always, since no way wants its own danger, we shall patiently wait his leisure who directs all, till the business, and all parties minds be better prepared for mediation; and we shall only keep the motion of the Commissioners meeting so far on foot, as it die not till the next meeting of the Council, which will be the beginning of September, and God knows what may be ere then.

If I can hear any end in my Lord Morton's business, I intend, God willing, to see your Lordship, with wife and children, the beginning of the next week; for truly I long to see our little daughter, whom I pray God to bless. I doubt not but your Lordship has all other news from London and York, so I will say no more, but that I am, &c.

M. ARGYLE.

CHARLES I. 1642.

The Same to the Same.

Inverary, October 24, 1642.

I CAN give your Lordſhip no return from this but thanks, which I do moſt heartily. As for the condition of affairs, they are in the balance, and one muſt have the better ere it be long, or elſe neither can ſubſiſt; and as good phyſicians, it is beſt to miniſter no phyſic, when the diſeaſe is at the criſis, but wait patiently for the event of it, and then the effect will give occaſion for any neceſſary or uſeful remedy, if the diſeaſe be not incurable, which I pray God avert. I confeſs I am ſorry to hear his Majeſty is ſo earneſt for a battle, for in my judgement he ſhould be wiſer to preſs a treaty, being in poſture to fight, than to urge fighting; for the event of a battle is very uncertain, and God knows what the conſequence of it may be to him: always God has his own work in all earthly affairs; I pray him in this it may be of mercy, and not of judgment, both to King and people.

Robert Leſlie had very ill fortune to have foul weather when he was here; for ſince he parted I ſaw not ſo much as one cloud on the hills; but I hope he will not undertake to guide the Cavaliers hither, and that is no ſmall vantage. I hope to be in Roſneath ſome time the next week to attend your Lordſhip's commands, which, without ceremony, I ſhall chearfully receive, and heartily obey, as

Your Lordſhip's, &c.

M. ARGYLE.

WILLIAM III. 1697.

[This curious paper comes out of the Portland Collection in Holland, and was transmitted to the Editor by the Rev. Dr. Maclane, the Minister of the French church at the Hague. The silence in it with regard to any settlement of the Crown of Great Britain on the young Pretender, after King William's death, is a confutation of any such proposal having been made during those conferences, for it must have been reported in the Minutes. Some late historians have too hastily given into that idea; if their works ever arrive at another edition, it is hoped they will reconsider the point. Were Lord Portland's manuscript dispatches of his French Embassy ever to see the light, they would shew, in still stronger colours, how little reason King William had to depend on the friendship of that Court, and that they denied some things, which Lord Portland understood to have been granted; but verbal engagements between politicians are easily evaded or forgot. The Public has flattered itself, that the reign of King William would have been written by Dr. Robertson; but that matter seems at present in suspence at least, which the readers of history have cause to regret.]

If His Maj^ty has those Papers found at Kensington.

(No. I.)

THE points that are to be discussed in the first conference with the Marechal de Boufflers——

1697.

Memoir relative to what is to be treated in the interview at ——.

In the first place, it will be proper to mention the occasion and the ultimate design of this interview.

The occasion of it being as follows: that on the part of the French it had been alledged, and even solemnly declared, both verbally

verbally in the expreſſions of their Ambaſſadors, and in writing, in the public acts of that monarchy, that the King of France is inclined in the ſtrongeſt manner towards peace, and had even offered it, but had found no inclination towards peace on the part of the Confederates.

The ultimate intention and end of the interview is, that on both ſides, ſo far as is poſſible, the truth of the matter (i. e. of their pacific intentions) may be cleared up and aſcertained, to the end that ſuch a chriſtian and ſalutary work as that of peace may not be retarded by wrong apprehenſions of things.

In order to obtain this end, it is neceſſary on our part to enquire into and ſound the intentions of the King of France, that we may know whether he is really diſpoſed towards peace; and on the other hand, the moſt complete aſſurance is to be given on the part of his Majeſty (King William) and the States, of their pacific diſpoſitions.

That having proceeded thus far, it will be then the time to take further ſteps, and to bring under conſideration the particular objects that may lead us to the concluſion of peace, it being previouſly evident that peace is the great object which the contracting parties have mutually in view. For this purpoſe it will be proper to recapitulate the ſteps that have been hitherto made in the negociation, and to ſpecify the points which yet remain to be adjuſted between the contracting parties. From whence it will appear, that the parties are agreed with reſpect to the preliminaries, the baſis of which is the general tenor of the treaties of Weſtphalia and Nimeguen, and alſo with reſpect to the particular points expreſſed in thoſe preliminaries. That therefore nothing more remains to be adjuſted than the farther points that have been at different times the ſubjects of diſcuſſion in the conferences at the Hague, and

WILLIAM III. 1697.

of which ſome are to be conſidered as eſſential and neceſſary, and others as matters of choice and convenience.

Of theſe the principal and chief article is, the not giving any aſſiſtance to King James, which the French from time to time have promiſed not to give, either directly or indirectly, but have afterwards modified this promiſe by the following limitation, that the contracting parties ſhould not aſſiſt each other's enemies, which deprives the promiſe of its real effect:

That as to what the French require on the other hand, to wit, "That the Rebels ſhould be permitted to return to England, and "be reinſtated in the poſſeſſion of their goods and chattels, as "alſo that no French ſubject ſhould be allowed to reſide in the "Principality of Orange without their conſent:"—

N. B. The farther conteſted points are to be conſidered as belonging only to the claſs of matters of convenience, ſuch as are amicably adjuſted in all treaties, under which are comprehended alſo treaties of commerce, excepting the reſtitution of Dinant, which is to be reſtored upon the ſame footing as it was at the peace of Nimeguen.

And in order to facilitate the ſpeedy execution and effect of what is here propoſed, it will be expedient to require of the French a general plan, on which the treaty of peace may be carried on, and if we can adopt ſuch a plan as they propoſe, to aſſure them that we on our part engage ourſelves to lend our aſſiſtance in accommodating and determining all the particular differences that may remain to be adjuſted.

In caſe the French ſhould inſiſt upon the adjuſting alſo the points that relate to the Confederates, this propoſal may be accepted, on this condition, that we can come to a proper underſtanding with them; and that if this ſhould not ſucceed, his Majeſty and the States ſhould treat alone.

In

In this interview the great object of attention and inquiry muſt be, to find out whether the French are really inclined to treat, or not; and in caſe it ſhould appear, or to be apprehended, that they are not in earneſt, then muſt it be plainly and openly declared, that our views are ſincere and upright, and that we earneſtly inſiſt upon a poſitive declaration of their intention, be it peace or war; and that if they ſhall not think proper to ſpeak plainly, or if they ſhew by the meaſures they purſue, that their views are not pacific, that we ſhall be obliged to conſider this as a new declaration of war, ſince, after having manifeſted our ſentiments in ſuch a plain and upright manner, we cannot any longer ſubmit to the burthen of a tedious and ineffectual negociation, but muſt neceſſarily inform both our allies and our ſubjects, that the continuation of the war is inevitable.

Finally, it is abſolutely neceſſary that this interview, or thoſe which may ſucceed it, be not diſcontinued, until we have ſufficient aſſurance, or a certain proſpect either of the concluſion of a peace, or of the continuation of a war: if the former appears probable, and that we are agreed on the general plan of pacification, the diſcuſſion of particulars may be given over to Congreſs, and be carried on in the ſecret negociation in the Hague.

(No. II.)

The heads of the five conferences that were held between the Earl of Portland and Marſhal Bouffiers. Tranſlated literally from the original Dutch, in the hand-writing of the Grand Penſionary Heinſius.

In the firſt Interview and Conference,

1ſt. A declaration was made (by the Earl of Portland) of the pacific inclinations of King William and the States, and of the impoſſibility of continuing the negociations without certain articles being

WILLIAM III. 1697.

being agreed on *, and without concluding the peace upon the principles laid down in the preliminaries, with a ſalvo for other conditions.

2dly. Compliments from M. de Boufflers, and a declaration of his (Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's) good intentions.

Second Interview.

1ſt. Mr. Boufflers aſſured the Earl of Portland, that the King of France had received extraordinary ſatisfaction from the declaration contained in the preceding interview; that his Majeſty profeſſes the ſame ſentiments; that he abſolutely deſires peace; that he placed great confidence in the Prince of Orange, and well knew that the poſture of affairs is ſuch, as would by no means induce him (the Prince) to make ſuch an expreſs declaration, if it were not conformable to his real ſentiments.—That Miniſters were dexterous in giving artful and fallacious repreſentations of things, but that ſuch a method of proceeding would be prepoſterous on this occaſion;—and that he was perſuaded that the Prince of Orange would not have employed the Earl of Portland, if he had not been in earneſt.

2dly. Great proteſtations of eſteem for the King of England; that he (the King of France) was earneſtly deſirous of peace, deſigned to maintain it, and had no other deſire than to ſee it concluded in ſuch a manner as would render it honourable, ſolid, and laſting on both ſides; that he was diſpoſed to cultivate a perſonal friendſhip for the Prince of Orange; that though he had been his greateſt enemy, this ſhould not diminiſh his eſteem for that Prince; but that he had reſolved, on the contrary, as ſoon as the peace was once concluded, to be as warm a friend to him as he had been an enemy.

* It appears evidently from the preceding paper (No. I.) that theſe articles related principally to King William's demand, that the French Court ſhould enter into a ſolemn engagement to give no aſſiſtance to King James.

Third

Third Interview.

1ſt. Return of compliments from the Prince of Orange, King of England, and profeſſions of eſteem for the King of France, without his miniſtry.

2dly. Propoſals to carry on the buſineſs with expedition, and to conclude matters at the Hague, or at Ryſwick.

Fourth Interview.

1ſt. Reſolved to give orders to the miniſters on both ſides, at the Hague and at Delft, to take proper meaſures in concert with thoſe of England and the States, for the concluſion of peace upon the baſis of the preliminaries, &c. it being now agreed to accommodate any remaining differences with the utmoſt expedition.

2d. Boufflers required that orders ſhould be immediately given to the miniſters by the King of England;—was aſſured of compliance.

N. B. 3d. The ſketch of an article about King James, given in by the Earl of Portland.

Item, a conference concerning the removal of King James.—Item, an amneſty for the Rebels in England, and article relating to the principality of Orange.

Fifth Interview.

N. B. Boufflers delivers a counter project or article relative to King James, which is approved of; he relaxes his demands with reſpect to the Rebels; he declares, that with reſpect to the principality of Orange no article is required, his maſter relying entirely on the King's word.

That King James's removal from France cannot be effectual (ſtipulated) without naming him, and that therefore no article can be drawn up in relation to that matter; upon which the Earl of Portland declared, that it was nevertheleſs firmly expected that the

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the King of France would, after the peace, oblige King James to withdraw from his dominions; whereupon the Marſhal Boufflers ſaid, by way of converſation, "I have no orders on that head, "but take into conſideration, to what place it may be poſſible to "remove him, as for example, to Avignon, &c." N. B. This was afterwards interpreted by Lord P—, as not an abſolute negative.

To put off, till after the peace, the affair of the principality of Orange.

Compliments, and aſſurances of upright intentions on both ſides, and promiſes that they ſhould go ſtill farther than their preſent declarations when the peace was concluded.

Aſſurances that the orders were ſent off.

Extrait d'une Lettre de Blancart à Mr. Le Comte de Portland.

"Londres, le 26 Juillet, 1697.
"Vendredi.

"L'autre nouvelle qui fait le plus raiſonner eſt la deuxieme "conference du Comte de Portland et du Marechal de Boufflers; "à la fin quelqu'un devinera, car on dit tout. Soit à l'armée, ſoit "à Paris, ſoit en Hollande, ſoit ici, mais j'eſpére que ce ne ſera pas "la maudite ſecte des Jacobites qui devinera. Elle aſſure, et on "l'a voulu perſuader entr' autres à Milord Macclesfield, qui me "l'a dit, que le Roy prend des meſures par votre entremiſe en "cas qu'il ne ſe remarie point pour etablir après lui le pre-"tendu Prince de Gallês, non obſtant l'Acte de la Succeſſion "qu'ils diſent qu'il fera changer afin d'obtenir une bonne paix. "On peut juger par la qu'ils n'eſpérent plus que le Roi Louis "puiſſe retablir le Roi Jaques."

This letter only ſhews there was ſuch a report amongſt the Jacobites, but Lord Portland muſt have mentioned it in his memorandums, was the D. of Glouster (on whom the Crown was settled) was then living It is highly improbable, K. William could then have entertained such a Thought

The Name is Blanchard. He had been Secy to Mr Rouvigny a Fr: Minister in Charles the 2ds time here, as They were both pro Jacobites It is no Wonder They steadily adhered to the Pr. of Or.

WILLIAM III. 1700.

From the Shaftesbury Papers.

A conference between King William the Third and some of his Council.

[This remarkable Cabinet Minute, taken from the Original in Secretary Vernon's hand, does honour to the sagacity and firmness of our great deliverer William the Third, and is one proof, out of many, how steadily he was attached to the true interest of the countries he governed. It need not be remarked, that the majority of the Ministers he then consulted were averse to the engaging in war; but the spirit of the nation prevailed soon after for more vigorous and decisive measures.]

December 26, 1700.

LORD Chamberlain *, Earl of Rochester, Lord Godolphin, Secretary Vernon, and Sir Charles Hedges, attended the King at Kensington. His Majesty told them, he sent for them to let them know his thoughts upon the present posture of affairs, being desirous to make himself rightly understood.

If any were possessed that he desired to enter into a war, they were under a mistake: nobody knew better, or had considered more, what inconveniencies would attend a war. As for Spain, he had no quarrel with them; nor could he be offended with what they had done. He did think himself ill-used by France, and if he were in a condition, perhaps he might resent it; but he knew he was not able, and therefore he had no intention of driving things to a provocation. But, on the other side, he could not bring himself to make compliments to the King of France, for having played him such a trick. Nor did he think it of any use to write that second letter to the Regents, which their Lordships desired.

He was well satisfied with what he had done hitherto in shewing his inclination to live in friendship with them; and the rather, since Monf. Schonenberg's † letters, which arrived that day, shewed

* Lord Jersey.

† The Dutch Minister at Madrid.

there

WILLIAM III. 1700.

there was ſtill a party in Spain that ſeemed to value the friendſhip of England, viz. Cardinal Borgia, and the Marquis de Leganez. But he well underſtood the humours and genius of the Spaniards, that courtſhip was not the way to deal with them. To keep them within bounds, there muſt appear ſomething that can awe them. If a letter were now ſent to the Regents, it could not arrive there till their power was abrogated. It would be much more effectual that he ſhould own the King of Spain. He believed it would come to that, and perhaps he might take the reſolution of doing it in four or five days. He ſaw the States would be hard preſſed on that point, the King of Spain having on the road ſent credentials to Don Quiros ‡, which he believed the States would receive. He had never given them any advice againſt it, but left them to their own conſideration. When he ſhould reſolve on owning the King of Spain, he intended I ſhould write to my Lord Mancheſter, to give notice of it to the King of France; but he could not think of ſending an anſwer at the ſame time to the French King's letter; for then he muſt make him a compliment upon his Grandſon's elevation, which he thought altogether unbecoming him.

If any thought that Spain would have ſeparate intereſt from France, at leaſt for many years, they would find themſelves miſtaken; as was evident both by my Lord Mancheſter and Monſ. Schonenberg's laſt letters, who write, that the Regents of Spain had ſent orders to their Governors in all parts to obey the King of France in whatever related to their affairs; and the uſe he was making of it already was to ſend the Dutch troops home, which they muſt look upon as leaving them naked and expoſed. That it had been the care always of Holland, and was ſo likewiſe of England, to ſecure a barrier to the United Provinces, which is now intended to be taken away; and whenever that happens, Holland

‡ The Spaniſh Miniſter at the Hague.

will

will not be in a condition to aſſiſt us with a man or a ſhip, whatever the occaſion be for it; and he did not ſee how we could think ourſelves in any ſtate of ſafety. For his part, he ſhrunk when he thought of it. Perhaps others might be ſecurer than he was. England would remain, and the owners of lands after a diſturbance might return to the poſſeſſion of them; but if he were forced away, he had not the ſame retreat. It was eaſy to ſee that we could have no ſecurity but in good alliances, and they were not to be made if each party could not find his account in them. The Emperor's Miniſter was now come to the Hague. He found their demands were very high, and that they pretended to no leſs than the whole ſucceſſion of Spain; but that could not be practicable. The Emperor claimed Milan by another title, in right of the Empire; but that was to be aſſerted at the Diet; and if they came to a concluſion in that behalf, it would be their buſineſs to maintain it; but it was not to be expected they would make leagues with any that ſhould diſown them in that point. He took notice of Monſieur Lelienrote's project, which he ſaid proceeded from his own head, that England, Holland, and France, ſhould make a league for the ſecurity of Flanders, and any Prince might enter into it that would. He thought that an extravagant propoſal. For his part, he could not truſt France; he ſaw they pretended peace and quietneſs, till they could diſunite people, and break their confederating together, that they might afterwards deſtroy them without any hazard to themſelves. For his part, he ſhould make no alliances till he ſaw how they would be made good. He might ſee and judge as well as another, what may be neceſſary for the public ſafety; but the aſſiſtances he ſhall have depending upon the Parliament, he ſhall expect their reſolutions. He had in a late inſtance raiſed again the reputation of the nation by what was done in the Baltick; but that is not often to be attempted here, where things are judged of by the event: and however he is convinced of the neceſſity of

WILLIAM III. 1700.

alliances, he will ſtay to ſee whether others are of the ſame opinion. He was afraid our credit was already weakened abroad, by our not complying with our engagements as to the ſubſidies we were to make good.

Lord Rocheſter and Lord Godolphin made ſome remarks and anſwers to all particulars. They were glad to hear his Majeſty declare himſelf ſo much for peace, and wondered from whence it was that people ſhould talk ſo much of war.

They were glad to find that his Majeſty had no reſentment againſt Spain, and ſhewed how neceſſary the friendſhip of Spain was to England, if it could be kept; and it would be a great ſatisfaction to his ſubjects, when they ſhould find that no ſtep towards it had been omitted. And therefore they were of opinion, that the ſecond letter of the Regents ſhould be anſwered, with the amendments they propoſed of inſerting a clauſe that owned the King of Spain, and mentioned the ſending an Ambaſſador to congratulate him.

They did not think the Parliament of England would be brought into a war againſt Spain, or if the diſmembering any part of that monarchy were made the ground of it.

That alliances will be very neceſſary, and what the people would come into, if they were made only with regard to common ſecurity; and the more time ſhould be gained, the nation would be in a better poſture of defence itſelf; and therefore temporizing would not be to our diſadvantage.

They were ſatisfied the nation could have no diſtinct intereſt from the King, but they would ſtand and fall together.

Lord Godolphin applauded the Baltick expedition §, and thought, if it had been propoſed in Parliament, they would have approved of it.

§ When the fleet, commanded by Sir George Rook, brought about a Peace between Sweden and Denmark.

From Lord Somers to Lord Rivers.

ANNE. 1706.

My Lord, London, 23d December, 1706.

THOUGH I had not the honour of receiving a letter from you by the packet-boat which brought an account of your being upon the point of embarking for Spain, (which is a resolution very different from that which Monsieur Montandre reported to be the opinion of my Lord Galloway at the time when he was here before) yet I cannot forbear to send this second letter by him, to wish you all possible prosperity in your intended voyage. I pray God you may meet with all things in a tolerable condition, and may be able to set yourself well with our King of Spain, which, as far as I find, may not prove a very easy matter. My Lord Galway has a temper, and a practice in business, very likely to have won upon this young King; but it is said he has not succeeded. Your Lordship will soon find how the fact is, and from what grounds any uneasiness or coolness has proceeded, and if it can be set right by any other management. Your Lordship will find, that, before any thoughts of your going to Valenzia, the Queen had wrote to the King of Spain, pressing him, in the most earnest manner, to hearken to my Lord G——y, and to be advised by him: and the Queen and ministers, in their letter to my Lord G——y, have been pressing him to continue in his command. I have been confined by a rheumatic pain for this week to my chamber, and therefore am not so well able to give you an account of what they write now; but it is certainly to the same effect. The best service I can do your Lordship is to acquaint you sincerely of the sentiments of your friends, and of those who mean well, upon such an occasion as this, which was not foreseen or thought of when we parted. They think it would be wrong for your Lordship, in such a juncture, to refuse to serve, if my Lord G——y should resolve to continue to command. They think it would be to sacrifice Europe

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rope to a punctilio, and what would have a very wrong interpretation in England, where it is believed nobody but my Lord G——y has the art of dealing with the Portuguese: and give me leave to say, it would be a very melancholy thought to me to have the E. of Rivers and the E. of Peterborough abandoning the service upon the same ground. Perhaps I have said too much upon this subject; but it is out of the sincerity of my heart, and therefore you will interpret it rightly. I will ask your leave to add a few words more. If this be the case, I hope your Lordship will go along with my Lord G——y, who has expressed great respect for you in his letters, and who is certainly a very easy man to be lived with. But if he will persist in declining to serve longer, which by all his letters is most probable, I am promised that every thing shall be done to form a good opinion of Lord R—s in the King of Spain, and to encrease and improve his credit and weight with him. Our new Secretary assures me he has orders to write this to you, and my Lord Treasurer said to me he would not fail to write fully this night to this effect. My dear Lord, do not take ill any thing I may write out of want of knowledge of military affairs; but let me deal plainly with you: I have long desired to see you in a circumstance wherein you might shew what you could and would do for your own honour and that of your country: I am sure no man alive is better qualified. I am not sure that things in Spain are in a very hopeful posture; but, for God's sake, if it be any way practicable, make the best of it, and do not let men have the pretence to say you threw away the opportunity out of a humour. I write with that freedom that becomes a man who has long made a most sincere profession of being,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithful and most obedient servant,

SOMERS.

From Lord Chancellor Cowper's Diary, found after his Death, written in his own Hand. ANNE. 1709.

[Theſe Extracts are only part of Lord Cowper's MSS. Diary. They do credit to his memory, as they ſhew his honourable attachment to the party he acted with, under the influence of the beſt motives, becauſe they were in the true intereſt of their country. It is to be lamented that either the weight of buſineſs, or ill health, prevented this great man's making his journal more complete.]

JANUARY 23, 1709, Sunday. Lord Treaſurer, at his houſe, read Duke of Marlborough's letter, dated about fifteen days before, from Hague. That Buys and three of the Burgrs of Amſterdam, and the Penſioner, had received ſome time ſince by + overtures of peace from France, viz. to quit Spain and the Weſt Indies, and to give a Barrier to States in Flanders; that 'twas a ſecret known only as above; that the Penſioner ſaid he ſhould be ruined if known, he had kept it from the States ſo long. Lord Treaſurer ſaid he ſhewed it me by the Queen's order. I adviſed, and it was agreed only to put the propoſals more particularly, and at large, as ſoon as poſſible. Several intermediate debates in cabinet.—Shewed by Lord Treaſurer, April 12, the following letter from Duke of Marlborough.

+ probably Petkum the Holstein Agent a great Go Between

Hague, April 19, 1709.

" The deputies of States General were with me yeſterday about " two hours, the which time was ſpent upon the ſubject of their " Barrier. After I had given them all the aſſurances I thought " neceſſary of the intentions and inclinations of the Queen and " Engliſh nation, of concurring with them in what might be rea-

" ſonable

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" ſonable for their Barrier, I did endeavour to cure them of any " jealouſy they might have of my being particularly concerned. I " hope it has had a good effect with them: however, I have done " all I can, and ſhall do ſo to keep them in good humour, if poſ- " ſible. The incloſed is what they deſire for their Barrier: it in- " cludes what might be thought a great kingdom. I hope to per- " ſuade them from ſome of it, ſo that I beg very few may ſee it. " But when I have done all that may be in my power, I ſhall then " ſend it to the Secretary, ſo that it may come regularly to her " Majeſty and the Cabinet Council. Monſieur Rouille's meſſen- " ger returned laſt night; but I am told he deſires two days to " decypher his diſpatches, ſo that Tueſday will be the ſooneſt I " ſhall be able to give you an account of this matter. This is ſo " critical a time that I dare not be of any opinion; but I tremble " when I think that a very little impatience may ruin a ſure game. " Barrier—Dendermond, Chateau de Ghent, Damme, Oſtend, " Newport, Furnes, Knock, Ipres, Menin, Liſle, Tournay, Condé, " Mons, Valenciennes, Maubeuge, Charleroy, Namur, Luxem- " burgh, Sier Hant-Geldre en propre, permiſſion to fortify Hall, " the head of Flanders, with the forts on the Scheld, Huy, Liege, " and Bonn."

Note, during the remaining tranſactions of the intended peace, which was laid in all its ſteps before whole Cabinet, Lord Treaſurer, Lord Preſident Somers, and all other Lords, did ever ſeem confident of a peace. My own diſtruſt was ſo remarkable, that I was once perfectly chid by the Treaſurer (never ſo much in any other caſe) for ſaying ſuch orders would be proper, if the French King ſigned the preliminary treaty. He reſented my making a queſtion of it, and ſaid there could be no doubt, &c. For my part, nothing but ſeeing ſo great men believe it, could ever incline me to think France reduced ſo low as to accept ſuch conditions.

Aug.

Aug. 27, 1710. My great buſineſs, and want of health, forced me to interrupt this courſe in a great meaſure; but I hope, on quitting my office, to be at leiſure to reſume it though in matters of leſs moment.

Note, I received a letter from Mr. Moncton, one of Robert Harley's chief agents, offering his good offices to make up between Mr. Harley and me, and undertaking for Mr. Harley's readineſs therein.

This letter in country.

I anſwered, that to employ him while I had my place would look like a deſire to ſave it, &c. and when I was out I ſhould accept his good offices to expreſs my thanks for Mr. H——y's kind intent towards me.

Sunday, Sept. 17. Mr. Moncton being come to London from Yorkſhire, came to me; owned he came from Mr. H——y, and now a ſecond time offered me his friendſhip to preſerve me in my place. I made ſuitable expreſſions to acknowledge ſo great a favour; but in ſubſtance ſaid, things were too far gone towards the Tories, &c. for me to think it prudent to keep my place if I might; and that in caſe of a Tory Parliament, Mr. H——y would find himſelf borne along into meaſures he might not like. The ſame evening, at Council, I thanked Mr. H——y for his kind advances towards me, but had not time to diſcourſe about my own affair. He offered to come to me in private; ſaid he would write me the time, and, after Council, told me he would to-morrow at five.

Monday 18, five o'clock. Mr. H——y came to me, and made great expreſſions of his eſteem, &c. owned he came by the Queen's leave, and Duke of Shrewſbury's conſent, and undertook for Sir S. Harcourt's approbation to offer me to continue in my ſtation, to act with me with confidence and better friendſhip than the junto

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had for me. He could ſay much of that, but would accuſe none. Gave me the hiſtory of the three months paſt, ſhort and broken, ſo that hard to be remembered. What I do is, that the Duke of Shrewſbury had found means, for two years paſt, to come privately to the Queen: that the Duke of Marlborough, being at the Duke of Shrewſbury's houſe in Oxfordſhire, ſoon after his coming into England, had complained to the Duke of Shrewſbury of his own and the Queen's uneaſineſs at the tyranny of the junto; deſired the Duke of Shrewſbury's aſſiſtance, which he promiſed: that the Duke of Shrewſbury, himſelf, Harcourt, and St. John, &c. thereon went into proper meaſures. The Duke of Marlborough never renewed any converſation of buſineſs with the Duke of Shrewſbury. This taken ill—and of a ſudden the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Treaſurer cloſed with junto, and obliged H——y and others to go out.—Uſed all arguments poſſible to perſuade me to ſtay in place. All ſhould be eaſy.—The danger of going out—a Whig game intended at bottom—enumerated what Whigs in—declined (ſhuffling) to tell all the removes intended, though aſked; endeavoured to poſſeſs me with opinion of injuſtice of Lord Treaſurer and the Duke of Marlborough towards him—and much broken and unintelligible language, prout mos, &c.

To which I expreſſed great honour done by his kind advances; but as to my ſtaying in, ſhewed him a deſign I opened to Lord Treaſurer before I knew his intereſt decayed, of getting a ſucceſſor, being weary of my place: that being ſo indifferent towards it, I was not prepared to bear much for it; that I had already taſted mortifications from Lord Dartmouth; that things were plainly put into the Tories hands; a Whig game either in whole or part impracticable; that to keep in when all my friends were out would be infamous; that in a little time when any Tory of intereſt would preſs for my place, he muſt needs have it; that it

was

was neceſſary a man in that place, who had ſo much to do and judge of, ſhould ſit eaſy in his mind, as to the circumſtances he was in; that 'twas impoſſible I ſhould be ſo during meaſures I could not but think hurtful to the public, and contrary to the true intereſt of my country; and, on the whole, deſired him not to think of continuing me, but only to prepare the Queen to believe my true profeſſions, that I would always endeavour to ſerve her, to aſſiſt her againſt any hard attempts on either ſide, and to live well with the Miniſtry when I was out of place, if they pleaſed to allow me that favour. He ſeemed not much to believe my declining to ſtay in; and, after much diſcourſe, deſiring me not to reſolve, went away.

Tueſday, 19 Sept. evening. Moncton came again as from Mr. H——y; preſſed me vehemently, uſed all arguments over again; ſaid he had undertaken for me; that the Duke of Newcaſtle* depended upon it; that he knew not what the Duke of Newcaſtle would do at this rate; that he could not ſhew himſelf if I failed; that he muſt do as Mr. Temple did, throw himſelf into the Thames; and kept me two hours, and not moving me, went away, threatening, that if I did not go to the Queen to have her aſſurances, &c. but went into the country, he would follow me thither.

Wedneſday, 20. I went into the country to viſit my wife, then lying in; and, as he threatened, ſame day Moncton followed, and played all his part over again. News ſent down from London that Lord Wharton, Lord Somers, and Duke of Devonſhire, were put out.—Boyle given up.

Thurſday morning, 21. I came to town, Moncton with me, parted at door; little diſcourſe in coach, my trainbearer being with me. Meeting at the Duke of Somerſet's, Lord Orford, Lord

* The laſt of the Holles line.

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Wharton, Lord Somers, Duke of Devonſhire, and Duke of Shrewſbury.—The Council ſummoned. Notice not at my houſe till about one o'clock, that I might have as little notice as poſſible.

Friday, 22. Mr. Moncton again, with ſame arguments, and more preſſing me to hold. After this, in morning, I waited on the Queen, informed her of miſtaken order from the Duke of Queenſbury to iſſue writs without teſte or return mentioned. Adviſed a Council. Then proceeded to give her the reaſons of my reſolution to ſurrender the Great Seal, (which, God willing, I will at leiſure ſet down more at large.) She ſtrongly oppoſed my doing it, giving it me again at leaſt five times after I had laid it down, and at laſt would not take it, but commanded me to hold it; adding, I beg it as a favour of you, if I may uſe that expreſſion; on which I took it again: but, after ſome pauſe, told her I could not carry it out of her palace, except ſhe would promiſe me to accept of it to-morrow if I brought it, which I think ſhe did, ſaying, ſhe hoped I would alter my mind. The arguments on my ſide, and profeſſions, and the repeated importunities of her Majeſty, drew this into the length of three quarters of an hour.

The reaſon of all this importunity I gueſs proceeded from the new Miniſtry being unprepared of a ſucceſſor that would be able to execute the office well. Sir Simon Harcourt having choſe to be Attorney General, and her not knowing if he would take it, her having been informed I executed the office well, the Miniſters not having thought of removing me as yet, and ſo not prepared the Queen for it; the diſreputation it might bring on their late proceedings, with as many as had any opinion of my probity or underſtanding; Mr. H——y and Duke of Shrewſbury being afraid of the Old Tories over-running them, and willing, for a while at leaſt, to have a little counterbalance, if they ſhould diſagree; ſo, much to my diſſatisfaction, I returned home with the Seal.

Saturday

Saturday morning, Sept. 23. I waited on the Queen; ſaid I came now with an eaſier heart than yeſterday, ſince her Majeſty had pleaſed graciouſly to accept my ſurrender, if I continued this morning of the ſame mind, which I did. Her Majeſty anſwered, that ſhe could uſe no more arguments than ſhe did yeſterday, but that ſhe hoped I would have changed my mind; and thereupon I gave up the Seal on my knee, which the Queen accepted. Then I proceeded to adviſe her a little concerning my ſucceſſor, as the day before ſhe had given me leave to do.

Friday, Oct. 6. Lord Mohun came to dine with me at Colegreen, with Mr. Forteſcue; his buſineſs to inform me of the offers made him, firſt by the Earl of Peterborough, then by Lady Charlotte Orby, as from the new Miniſtry, of any preferment he would chuſe, if he would come in to them, which ſhe had been twice with him to preſs him to accept. She was inſtructed to threaten him, by hinting to him the danger of ſetting up the Crown title to the eſtate he claimed under the Earl of Macclesfield, on the Earl's attainder not being regularly reverſed through a miſtake in the writ of error; and to raiſe his reſentment againſt the Whigs for not having done any thing for him. He let me know, that to the laſt he told her he never aſked any thing, and was therefore under no diſappointment on that ſcore;—that as to taking a place under the preſent Miniſtry, he had no mind to any;—as to coming in to them, while they acted for the intereſt of his country, he was already with them; if they ſhould do otherwiſe, nothing ſhould make him aſſiſt them: ſhe looked on theſe anſwers as evaſive, and urged him to be more poſitive, and ſhe would come again to know his mind, which he permitted, and was now come to know my thoughts. I told him, I thought he ſhould ſpeak to her as reſpectfully of the preſent Miniſtry as he could afford;—that he ſhould not abſolutely ſend a denial by her

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her to take any employment; that would look like a defiance, and ſhe might make it look more ſo by her repreſentation; but that he might in general expreſs his deſire of a quiet private life, and his diſlike of any employment, yet he could not but ſay there might be ſome he might think agreeable, if he could ſee the particular place he might have, without which he could not give an anſwer; that by putting them, as it was natural, to make offers, it would be eaſy to decline accepting on plauſible reaſons, or without giving any reaſons for ſo doing. This, I thought, in reſpect of the trouble the Crown might give him, was a properer way of dealing with the Miniſtry, than by a rough general refuſal, which he and Forteſcue both were inclined to very much.

Oct. 14, Saturday. Dutcheſs of Marlborough dined with me at Colegr. from St. Albans. Her opinion, that the Queen has no original thoughts on any ſubject, as neither good nor bad, but as put into her;—that ſhe has much love and paſſion, while pleaſed, for thoſe who pleaſe, and can write pretty affectionate letters, but can do nothing elſe well.

Thurſday, Oct. 19. I received a letter from her to adviſe with me, if the Duke ſhould haſten home from Flanders, as the Elector preſſed him to do.——My anſwer was, That he ſhould, if the great deſign on Calais was laid aſide, but if that yet feaſible, ſhould ſtay for it; no other thing worth his ſtay, &c. ſo late in the year, and gave my reaſons.

Thurſday, Oct. 26. Lord Sunderland and Somers came to ſee me in Lincoln's Inn Fields; Lord Sunderland ſhewed me a letter from the Duke of Marlborough with others encloſed, giving an account of Earl Rivers reception at Hanover.—The Duke of Marlborough reſolved to ſtand, and be adviſed by his friends the Whigs.

Whigs.—The Elector's aversion to new ministry.—Earl Rivers had no present at Hanover, coldly received,—his applying principally to Scot, an ill man—Endeavouring to hinder Bothmer's coming over, because intimate with Lord Hallifax and Sunderland.

N. This was dated before the elections of this parliament known. Quere, What opinion after will the Duke of Marlborough be of?

Friday, Dec. 1, 1710. Waited on the Queen: she received me with kindness in all appearance. I thanked her for the moderation of her speech, but found fault with the expression relating to the toleration, as too great a compliment to the Dr. (Sachaverell), &c. She permitted me also to discourse on the affairs of Spain; she hoped I would serve her in the House of Lords, &c. To which I answered, I would be sure to do just as I would have done if I had continued in the great place she honoured me with.

Saturday, Dec. 16. The Duke of Somerset came to see me; he entertained me with a long discourse of the peace—things he had said to the Queen of the ministry—of his being irreconcileable to them;—and at last, how the Queen over-persuaded him to keep his place, but that he would not come to the council. On the whole, he appeared to me a false mean-spirited knave, at the same time that he was a pretender to the greatest courage and steadiness.

Tuesday, Dec. 19. The House of Commons went on business at Bewdly. I expected much dirt to be unjustly, God knows, thrown at me. However, secure and content with my innocence in that matter and right conduct, I went to sit for my picture with Sir Godfrey Kneller, my mind being so easy that I could depend it would not discompose my looks. Mr. Walpole, and Sir J. Jekyll, and Lechmere behaved well. Sir Peter King absent, though I had seen him, and understood him to have promised to assist, he desiring

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firing I would ſend him inſtructions, which I did. St. Johns and Aſlaby particularly rude, both without any provocation,—Shippen the ſame.

Thurſday, Dec. 21. Duke of Queenſborough came to ſee me—greateſt profeſſions, obligations, gratitude, &c. (for I had made the Queen eaſy in his peerage)—ſpoke with ſeeming confidence of new miniſtry; among other things, that they ſeemed to mind nothing but ſecuring themſelves—that they could not laſt—that he pretended not to be in their ſecrets—that all the change came from the Dutcheſs of Marlborough's bearing Mrs. Maſſam's coming into Queen's favour ſo impatiently—and the Dutcheſs's reſtleſsneſs under Hill's having the regiment—the fooliſh menaces of ſome of his friends at that time to addreſs againſt Mrs. Maſſam—his withdrawing, &c. (this I knew before).—That all the Scotch Lords of parliament, except Anandale, were not able to live here without money from the Queen.

+ yet that Peerage was lost Never to Her in That or the 2 following Reigns.

Saturday, Dec. 30. I waited on Duke of Marlborough; he gave me an account of what he had ſaid to the Queen as to his readineſs to continue in her ſervice, if he might be permitted, and it was left poſſible for him to ſerve. That the Queen, as ſhe had began with him to deſire it, ſo ſhe again repeated her deſires that he would not leave her ſervice, but that ſhe hoped he would alſo live well with thoſe ſhe had thought fit to employ, (by which I ſuppoſe is meant, that the condition of his continuing to ſerve is his ſubmitting to them—Time will ſhew if not). I adviſed the Duke to be all ſubmiſſion to the Queen, none to any of his enemies, but to behave rather higher than he would if they had not the aſcendant, and to ſtand and fall by that conduct.

January 9, Tueſday. The Houſe of Lords, in a Committee on the queſtion, That the account given by the Earl of Peterborough of

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of the Councils of Valencia, is juſt, faithful, and honourable, debated, as reflecting on Lord Gallway, and Lord Tyrawly and Stanhope; which was endeavoured to be avoided by a ſide queſtion of leaving the Chair, which put, Yeas 45, Noes 59. The main queſtion carried without diviſion.—Note, not one Scotch Lord among the Yeas.

A° 1711, December. I waited on the Queen; received very kindly: ſhe heard me above half an hour on the intended peace—could not perſuade me to promiſe to vote with her Miniſters. Then ſhe ſpake of D. H.'s buſineſs, which was to come on. I promiſed her not to alter my opinion in my vote, unleſs I was, on the debate, really convinced. In ſpeaking on this ſubject, was pleaſed to ſay to me, that the Houſe of Lords was already full enough. I'll warrant you I ſhall take care not to make them more in haſte.

January 2. Twelve new Lords introduced; three by writ, and nine by patent.

A hasty measure meeting by losing 2 Dos. vide Swift.

June, 1712. I waited on the Queen at Kenſington, by appointment, procured me by Sir David Hamilton: diſcourſed of the intended peace: ſeemed to reſent that her care of the kingdom and of her allies were diſtruſted;—that ſhe would take care all ſhould be ſecure againſt France;—that when the treaty was at Gertrudenbergh, thoſe who now diſtruſted France thought what France would then have agreed to might be relied on, &c.—Though note, and I told her, that treaty, if it had not been broken off, would not have truſted France with any thing to execute or not, as it pleaſed, &c. I endeavoured to explain the fallacy of the intended renunciations executing themſelves, &c.—Note, I am aſſured, by ſeveral obſervations in debate of the Houſe of Lords, and from private converſation with others, and with ſome in the Miniſtry, that not many days before the Speech from the Throne, and while they, the Miniſtry, promiſed the terms of peace ſhould be laid before the

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Houſe, *they did believe, and depend, that the renunciation would have been of Spain and the Weſt Indies, and I think it certain that France, finding the Miniſtry faſt entangled with them, made them of a ſudden accept the other*, pretending King Philip would not be brought to the firſt. And that our Miniſtry here, finding their neceſſity, ſet a good face upon it, and by ſo doing, got their party to celebrate the renunciation of France by King Philip as a good and glorious end of this war, which was begun to reſcue Spain and the Weſt Indies from the Houſe of Bourbon.

November, 1712. Note, the Queen, ſpeaking to Sir David Hamilton of the Duke of Marlborough's intent to go abroad beyond ſea, ſaid, He did wiſely: by which I gueſs, 'twas a kind of compoſition between him and the Miniſtry, as well as for other reaſons.

Sunday, March 15, 1712. Met Lord Treaſurer at St. James's, by appointment, he deſiring opportunity to ſatisfy me as to the Proteſtant ſucceſſion; that no harm, &c. intended it, but the contrary. He had written down heads on a paper, yet ſpake, as always, very dark and confuſedly, interlacing all he ſaid with broken hints of diſcoveries he had made (inter alia) of the Preſbyterians in Scotland great diſſatisfaction to the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, and that ſome of thoſe in England had correſponded with the Pretender—That he had the Highlanders under engagement to be for the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, which the Duke of Argyle ſtomached—That he had not ſeen Toland in two years—That the Houſe of Hanover were now well ſatisfied as to the ſucceſſion, and the Queen and principal proceedings—That he always was for the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, and had not altered his mind—and many ſuch aſſurances. That the Queen was the ſame to a degree; that ſhe would withdraw, (meaning, as I ſuppoſe, to admit the Houſe of Hanover) rather than hazard the Pretender's ſucceeding. Then he would

would insinuate as if the dead (meaning the Earl of Godolphin) had been tampering for the Pretender—That as to the Duke of Marlborough, he had intercepted letters to him from the Duke of Berry and Orleans, and had come near intercepting the Duke of Marlborough's answers—That the Duke of Marlborough was in the Emperor's design of marrying the youngest Archduchess to the Pretender, &c. that Hoffman, the Emperor's resident, had proposed it—That he had told Hoffman so to his face—That he knew the Duke of Marlborough had consulted me as to being General for life, and that I had dissuaded him from it; that the Duke had told the Queen so, but resumed the thoughts of it, even after he was Chancellor of the Exchequer—That the Pretender was to go to Munich—That the Duke of Marlborough had not gone beyond sea, but that he knew what was against him—That the Princess Sophia, with all her talkativeness, was a very cunning woman.—In the end, promised to make it evident the Queen was for the Protestant succession, by every proceeding after the peace, &c. That before the Sessions ended, the Queen would declare her intended measures of government, and he hoped stick to them. Had done it at the beginning of the Sessions, if the peace had been perfected. He swore he knew not how Lord Somers came to be turned out. Having said that I believed, if we had made one campaign more in conjunction with our Allies, we must have had a much better peace, and that sooner; he answered, If we were at the gates of Paris, we could not have a better peace than what we were now to have.—When I said, we might then have had Strasburgh for the Empire, and a better Barrier for the Dutch, and in all other respects a better peace; he said, the Emperor would not have Strasburgh, &c. and that a Barrier signified nothing, and was all a mere jest.—Upon the whole, his discourse was either obscure and broken hints, or imposing or absurd to the highest degree; and as

GEORGE I. 1714. far different from the manner of his * predeceſſor's diſcourſe as darkneſs from light, and in the ſame manner.

Wedneſday, April 29, 1713. Waited on the Queen at St. James's, at ſix in the afternoon. She told me ſhe would lay the particulars of the peace in a little time before the Parliament. I ſaid, I thought the ſhortneſs of the Seſſion would have hindered her ſo doing. She replied, No—I have promiſed it as ſoon as practicable. She took notice of the endeavours of ſome people to inſinuate as if ſhe was againſt the Houſe of Hanover, for whom ſhe ſaid ſhe had done ſo much, &c. I told her that what ſhe ſaid of that kind muſt be eaſily believed, ſince it would be inconſiſtent with her great character, &c. to have poſterity ſay ſhe took not care of Religion and Liberty longer than it ſerved her own intereſt, which was ſo ungenerous a thought, her Majeſty's heart muſt be far from admitting it, &c. †

Sept. 21, 1714. Lord Townſhend left word for me to wait on the King about one o'clock, we having, by warrant ſigned by the King, but not ſealed, fetched the Seal and Purſe from Lord Harcourt.

I waited on the King accordingly at St. James's, in the cloſet where the Queen uſed to receive me. The Purſe was lying in the window, which the King gave me, ſpeaking to me in French very ſhortly, That he was deſirous I ſhould be reſtored to the charge of the cuſtody of the Great Seal, he having been well ſatisfied with the character he had heard of me, &c.

I anſwered in Engliſh—

That it was now juſt four years ſince I ſurrendered the ſame into the hands of her late Majeſty; that ſhe was ſo good as to preſs me to keep it—but that I refuſed, believing ſhe was going into

* Lord Godolphin.

† It is not to be accounted for that ſo great a chaſm in the journal follows, at ſo important a Crisis.

GEORGE I. 1714.

into meaſures which would raiſe France again, and ruin the common cauſe, and ſuch I could not bear any part in. That I now received it again from his Majeſty with the utmoſt gratitude, and would ſerve him faithfully, and as far as my health would allow, induſtriouſly.

The Prince was in the outward room, and made me a very handſome and a hearty compliment, both in French and Engliſh, and entered very kindly into talk with me. Among other things, ſpeaking of the Princeſs's coming, I wiſhed ſhe was here while the weather was good, leſt ſhe ſhould be in ſome danger in her paſſage. He ſaid, Providence had hitherto ſo wonderfully proſpered his family's ſucceeding to the Crown, in every reſpect, by ſome inſtances, that he hoped it would perfect it, and believed they ſhould proſper in every circumſtance that remained.

Dined at the Duke of Marlborough's, who, I think, played double with Lord Hallifax, about his being Treaſurer, &c. Bothmer ſtated the difficulty the King made, being for a commiſſion. Duke of Marlborough, Lord Townſhend, Earl of Sunderland, ſeemed for his being Treaſurer, but were really againſt it.

Note, Lord Hallifax was put at the head of the commiſſion; but did not long outlive his diſappointment.

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From the Duke of Argyle to William Stuart, Esq. Member of Parliament.—Written from Scotland in 1715, a little before the battle of Dunblane.

[A copy of this letter was given by Archibald Duke of Argyle to the late Lord Hardwicke. It shews that great Nobleman his brother was *tam Mercurio quam Marte*,—could manage the pen as well as the sword.

It is certain however that his Grace's conduct in Scotland did not give entire satisfaction to the Ministers at that time, as Lord Cadogan (the friend and disciple of the Duke of Marlborough) was sent down not only to assist him in the command against the Rebels, but in a great measure to direct it.]

Mr. Stuart,

I AM very much surprized to find, by the accounts I have from my few friends in London, that my conduct is found fault with, and am sorry that to the rest of my troubles, I must add that of defending actions which I flattered myself would have obtained me the good opinion even of those who entertained ill thoughts of me before; but I find we are so much on a worse footing even than Turkish Generals, that we are not only to serve without being got the better of by the enemy, but we must absolutely destroy them to save our good name, let our circumstances be never so bad, let our numbers be never so small, and those of the enemy never so great, and let never so many impossibilities stand in the way to victory. One would think, my friend, that people had either never heard of what has happened in other Rebellions, or that they were determined to make no judgement of this by any other: if they would be pleased to call to mind, that the Rebels in Hungary very lately

lately employed above forty thouſand of the Emperor's troops, with ſome of his beſt officers, for ſome years together, and that the Camiſars forced the King of France to ſend three different Marſhals againſt them with conſiderable numbers of troops, Monſieur Villars and the Duke of Berwick being of the number, and Monſieur Villars ended that Rebellion at laſt by a treaty; I hope it will not be ſaid that Rebellion is be compared with this, either in regard to the numbers of Rebels, or the conſiderableneſs of their heads. I will only put them in mind of one more, which is Dundee's in this country; no man can ſay that half ſo many perſons of diſtinction were concerned in that; that the numbers were half of what we have to deal with; or that there were not many more troops for three years employed before that rebellion was ſuppreſſed, with, at laſt, the help of money.

But ſince 'tis plain no compariſons are to be made for my juſtification, I'll tell you my ſtory as well as I can in a few words, for it is not worth many. Before I left London, I took all the pains I could to perſuade, both by arguments and entreaties, thoſe who are at the helm of affairs, to ſend more troops to Scotland; and told them plainly that it was impoſſible to ſave this country without a conſiderable number of troops, but all in vain; ſo, by his Majeſty's commands, I ſet out from London, and was not got farther than Burrowbridge, when I received letters from Scotland with the news of the attempt on the caſtle of Edinburgh, and ſome horſe of the Rebels being got together; I then repeated my intreaties for more troops by a letter to Lord Townſhend, which had no more effect than my former applications. When I arrived at Edinburgh, I found all the friends of the Government in the laſt conſternation, and all its enemies in the greateſt hopes; a number of the Rebels already in arms, the reſt all over the kingdom ready to riſe;—nobody in arms for his Majeſty, and only about one thouſand three hundred men encamped at Stirling, which, by my advice,

GEORGE I. 1715.

advice, had been aſſembled to guard that paſs, which, criminal as I now am, I think ſaved, at leaſt, Scotland. I loſt not a moment's time in having five hundred arms delivered out of the Caſtle of Edinburgh with ammunition, which were that night ſent to Leith, to be put into the hands of the fencible men of Fife, that they might march into Perth to ſecure that place; how that project failed, why thoſe men did not march to Perth, I preſume I am not to be accountable for. Before I went to bed, I likewiſe writ letters to Glaſgow, and to many other places from whom I expected aſſiſtance, and ſent to Stirlingſhire orders for the ſpoiling the fords upon the Forth, and directed arms and ammunition to be delivered to the people for keeping guards at thoſe places.

Next day I writ a long letter to Lord Townſhend, containing the ſtate of affairs, and repeating my inſtances for a ſpeedy reinforcement, and gave proper directions for the ſecurity of the Caſtle and Town of Edinburgh, reſolving to ſet out next morning for Stirling, which accordingly I did; but juſt as I was getting on horſeback, the news arrived of the Rebels having got into Perth, and our people in Fife having ſeparated; upon which I writ to Lord Townſhend again, and ordered a thouſand arms to be ſent to Argyleſhire, and ſo came to Stirling, where I found the vaſt number of troops before mentioned, and where I took all the pains I could to prepare every thing to enable me to prevent the Rebels paſſing this river; which all mankind, whoſe prejudice or ſtupidity will permit them to judge, muſt allow was the only thing I had to think of; and was every day entertained with the news of numbers joining the Rebels, even from behind me; one detachment of which I had intelligence was to paſs at the Bridge of Duns, and I marched a detachment to apprehend them, but found they had taken the way through the mountains, and ſo ſhun'd us; I ſtill continued to preſs for reinforcements, and delivered out great quantities of arms to the country, which proved of little or no uſe; for

for wherever the Rebels ſent the leaſt detachments, our people from all hands ſent to me for troops, as they continue ſtill to do. The 20th September the two regiments of Carpenter and Kerr were all arrived, which made an addition of three hundred dragoons, but at that time the enemy were grown very ſtrong, and to make their paſſage the more difficult, as I had ſome time before, I preſſed the militia to take poſſeſſion of three ſtrong caſtles on the other ſide of this river, which at the ſame time ſerved to prevent any ſingle people or ſmall numbers from joining them from this ſide, and might make their correſpondence with their friends in the ſouth, and in England, more difficult; but it was with a good deal of time and infinite ſtruggling that I at laſt perſuaded them to comply with that requeſt, though among other conveniencies thoſe garriſons prevented the Rebels from ſending ſmall parties over to plunder; they every day threatning to leave their houſes and return home, ſome of them deſerting every day, and will certainly not ſtay in them long. I beg pardon for this digreſſional obſervation. The firſt detachment the Rebels made of any conſequence was, the one that took Lord Southerland's arms, for which I hear I am blamed, and more unjuſtly than ever man was, the hiſtory of that affair being this.—So ſoon as Lord Southerland arrived at Edinburgh, he writ to me to let him have arms and ammunition; in anſwer to which, I ſent him an order to receive three hundred arms and ammunition proportionable: two days after, he let me know he had received the arms; but ſaid, that if I had ordered him as many thouſands as I had hundreds he could have put them in honeſt hands to ſerve the government. This I took to be prepared as a charge againſt me, and therefore, though I did not believe his Lordſhip, I immediately ſent him an order for three hundred more, which he thought fit to leave behind him to be ſent on board a ſhip of his ſon's that went into the enemy's hands, and we knew nothing of his arms being taken till three days after they

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were loſt; the party that took them marched out of Perth after dinner, and I received intelligence of their march about four next morning, at which time they were upon their return. I was told that the party was compoſed of three hundred foot and two hundred horſe, and that they were to march to Burnt Iſland to fetch ſome arms which their friends had lodged there for them; and I eaſily conſidered that they muſt needs be returned before a detachment from hence could poſſibly reach any part of the way they were to march, being every ſtep of it towards twenty miles off. I could ſay more on this point, but that I think what I have ſaid is ſufficient.

The next objection that I am told is modeſtly made to my conduct is, the Rebels paſſing about one thouſand five hundred men over the Frith into Lothian. As to that, I anſwer, that I gave above ten orders to have all the boats, ſhips, and other veſſels, ſent over to the Lothian ſide, but they were not obeyed; and indeed the number of boats upon the Frith is ſo extremely great, that it was next to impoſſible to obey the order ſtrictly: in the next place, they paſſed thoſe people about thirty-eight miles from hence; and will any mortal be ſo void of juſtice as to ſay, that I could, with about one thouſand ſeven hundred men, two thouſand even with Grant's regiment, guard forty miles on each hand of me? beſides, there were at that time three ſhips of war in the Frith, and two or three armed ſloops. Will not this ſatisfy?

This leads me to the affair of the Citadel, which is the next ground of complaint. So ſoon as the Rebels were landed at North Berwick, I received letter upon letter from the town of Edinburgh, full of conſternation and fright, and begging me to ſend both horſe and foot to their aſſiſtance. The firſt day I made them anſwer, that they had walls about their town, and about one thouſand five hundred armed men of one kind or other; that they had but to ſhut their gates, and the enemy could not poſſibly hurt them; that I had good reaſon to believe their main body would advance at the ſame time that they

they heard of their detachments being landed, ſo that if I ſhould, by ſeparating the very few troops I had here, let their main body force their way to Glaſgow, and ſo to England, the whole would be loſt, which muſt be my chief care: however, to do all I could on all hands, I ſent two hundred dragoons to Linlithgow, where I thought they might be pretty well at hand to ſerve either here or there, as they ſhould be moſt needful, and ordered two hundred country horſes to be ready, in order to tranſport ſome foot, in caſe of neceſſity. Next day, about noon, I received another letter from Edinburgh, by which I plainly ſaw that the town would be delivered up if the enemy came to it; that the Rebels were come to Haddingtown; ſo I immediately ordered one hundred dragoons more, and clapped two hundred foot on the country horſes, and marched with them myſelf to Edinburgh, leaving orders behind me to ſend out ſpies, and to advertiſe me frequently of what could be learnt of the motions of the main body of the Rebels, which I took for granted would move forwards. However, I was in hopes by next day at noon, with the help of ſome of the Edinburgh people, to attack the Rebels, if I found them in ground that my horſe could come at them: as it chanced, I arrived at the town in the nick, for the Rebels were within two miles of it, and the people were in ſo extreme a conſternation, that it certainly would not have been defended, which the honeſteſt and boldeſt men in the town will, I'm ſure, confeſs. I was no ſooner in the Abbey with my detachment, but many people of faſhion, with the magiſtrates of the town, came to me, and told me ſpies were ſent out to learn where the Rebels were, what were their numbers, and what they were doing; and I deſired all the militia and volunteers that I could have might be ready againſt break of day. All night we could have no tolerable account of the Rebels; but, at day-light, we were informed that they were in the Citadel. and had been working all night. I endeavoured to have a deſcription of the place,

 and

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and was told, and positively assured by some noblemen and gentlemen present, that they must needs lie entirely exposed, nay might be come at, even with horse. This they asserting so extreme positively was the reason of my not reconnoitring the place, which I should otherwise have done before I marched the troops; and, what made me hasten to invest it was, a person's coming to me in all haste, who belonged, I think, to the Customs, and telling me, he himself had seen them marching out of the Citadel along the strand to the westward, as he said, to seize the boats at the Queen's Ferry, and transport themselves back to Fife: so, without loss of time, I invested them with my cavalry, and marched the foot down to the strand, where I was told was a plain easy access; and so much did I believe it, that I ordered a squadron of dragoons to come to the rear of the foot to march in the place. I found, in the first place, that all along the beach there were great numbers of large stones, grown over with sea-weed, which, you know, makes them very slippery: next that, we were to march above five hundred yards under a flank fire: and, thirdly, I found a garden wall flanked us when within the place; so I thought the only thing to be done was to retire the troops, who had been extremely fatigued, and the weather so extremely bad, that there was no pretending to make them lie fourteen or sixteen hours longer upon their arms, which was as soon as I could get materials ready to set the houses on fire about the Rebels, and bombard them, the only method to drive them out, and accordingly marched to Edinburgh. Some people say, I should have put the troops in North Leith. Would they have put the dragoons in the town? then they became no better than so many foot, and with the foot would have made but five hundred, who must have been at their arms the whole time, or else they must have been surprized; for I suppose people would not have had me trusted to the militia, of whose use the very night before was enough to satisfy us: besides, I

was

was expecting every moment to be obliged, by Mar's marching from Perth, to return with moſt part of my detachment, and if that happened, 'twould, I thought, be better they were farther off than in Leith; and if they continued there, and Mar gave me the next day, there was hopes of forcing them out, as well as if I had inveſted them all night. About two in the morning I was informed that the Rebels were actually marching out of the Citadel, upon which I ordered Colonel Dubourg, with a detachment of foot and horſe, to march and try if any thing could be done, who took about thirty-five men, part of their baggage, and two barrels of gunpowder. I went down in the morning, and found every thing, as to the ſtrength of the poſt, as I took it to be, with this addition, that the houſes within are diſpoſed as if they had been contrived on purpoſe for defence, and on the backſide all gardens with good walls, ſo that to my mind four thouſand men would ſuffer very much in forcing one thouſand ſo poſted. While I was there I received information of the Rebels being retired to Seaton Houſe, the hiſtory of which place is pretty ſtrange: the Marquis of Twedale, as he retired from Haddingtown upon the Rebels landing, took out the garriſon which I had put into it, with three half-pay officers, judging it of conſequence to have poſſeſſion of that houſe, which it ſeems others did not: while I was at Leith, I ſent to one of the Captains of the ſhips who had larger guns than any we had in order, and prevailed with him to fall down near Seaton Houſe, to be ready when I ſhould come before the Houſe next day, to give me out half a dozen, with which, and ſome mortars I gave orders to prepare in the Caſtle of Edinburgh, I would have deſtroyed them, if I had had time; but receiving that night one expreſs, and the next morning another, with news of Mar's being marched paſt Auchterader, and that he had all his baggage, and ſeven pieces of cannon, with which I thought it abſolutely neceſſary, and that the whole depended upon it,

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it, that I ſhould march with two hundred and fifty of my detachment to rejoin the troops here, being forced, to ſave the town, to leave one hundred dragoons, and one hundred and fifty foot behind me, the town continuing ſtill in their unaccountable panic. By that time I arrived at Stirling, about ten at night, I found the Rebels were actually at Dumblain, and I prepared every thing accordingly; but by next day at twelve I found, upon their hearing of my return, they marched back that morning to Auchterader, and the day after returned to Perth; and the clans, who had been ſome time at Strafillin, marched to Inverary, where I heard, about two days after, that they were arrived, as alſo that the Rebels at Seaton Houſe were marched to Duns, and were then joined by the Northumberland horſe, and our South country Rebels. At this time it is that it ſeems Monſieur Robathon, and ſome other people at London, are pleaſed to think I ſhould have advanced to Perth. I'll trouble you only with a very few words, to ſhew the reaſonableneſs of that project. If I had advanced to Perth, what had hindered the clans at Inverary to march to Glaſgow; and what could have hindered the Rebels in the South either to have joined them there, or farther to the ſouthward? Mr. Carpenter, I fancy, would not have been able to have attacked thoſe two bodies joined. And what could I have done at Perth? Could I have attacked the body with Mar in the town, which has either a wall or a very good ditch all round it? And could I have pretended to make a formal ſiege with the troops I had, or have now, three battalions of which, and two troops of dragoons, were not then come over? About the time that Mr. Carpenter came to Kelſo, the clans were returned to Strafillin, and marched immediately to Auchterader; and a few days after Seforth was within a day's march of Perth; and the ſecond of this month I heard, at the ſame time, that two of the regiments from Ireland would be that night at Glaſgow, and one at Kilſyth; and that the Rebels in the South having differed

among

among themſelves, their horſe, with part of the foot, was marched into England, and the reſt were returning Weſtward to try to force their way by the head of this river. Upon this I judged it for the ſervice to ſtop the two regiments at Glaſgow, and that at Killſyth, with which I joined two troops of Evans's dragoons, the reſt and a detachment being poſted at Falkirk, and ſent them all orders to be alert, and intercept thoſe Rebels, which has had the good effect of three hundred and fifty of them having ſurrendered themſelves to the country people, upon hearing of the troops being poſted to intercept them; and every moment I expect to hear of the remainder of them, who took the ſame routs, having had the ſame fate.—Thus much for what is paſt; as to the future, I think we are in no danger of the Rebels gaining upon us, and if they advance, I think we may give a good account of them; but if they content themſelves with remaining about Perth, neither the number of our troops, nor the ſeaſon of the year, will, in my poor judgment, permit of their being diſlodged. We are now, as appears by the returns, out of which you have an abſtract, a very little above three thouſand horſe and foot; and they, by all the accounts we can get, are about ſeven thouſand. The ſeaſon of the year you know ſuch as makes it impoſſible to keep the field; and even here at Stirling, where we are encamped on the very drieſt ſpot of ground in the whole country, having plenty of coals, and the town to be in ſixteen hours in the twenty-four, our men begin to fall ſick, and depend upon it every officer here is of opinion that 'twill ruin the troops if we don't very ſoon cantoon them, which I find may be done with ſafety.

If any thing could be done by an expedition of two or three or four days, and then return to warm quarters, the men could bear it; but that (if my judgment, and that of the other General Officers, be not the worſt in the world) is by no means our caſe; for if we ſhould march to them, what ſhould hinder them to defend the

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the Earn? or if they ſhould be ſo wonderfully ſtupid or fearful to abandon that good poſt with their great numbers, may not they then put as many men as they pleaſe into Perth, and march the reſt round by Crief through the mountains, and fall in on the head of the river? and muſt we not then come back like fools, after having loſt not a few men by the fatigue of ſuch a movement? I deſire only to add to theſe difficulties, thoſe of bread, proviſions, and forage; and is it in nature to make me an anſwer?—After all, my friend, I know too well the effects of this war's lingering, which, though I cannot help, and would have prevented, if my advice had been heard; yet, ſince the people muſt needs complain, and conſequently ſomebody muſt be blamed, I know upon whoſe ſhoulders the load will be put; and I think 'tis very plain by a letter I received laſt night, ſigned by both Lord Townſhend and Mr. Stanhope, in which they are pleaſed to fall upon me for complaining of the meaſures that have been taken, that I am not to be longer in the ſervice than there is uſe for me; and alſo I ſhall be extremely concerned if the King or my Maſter * are made to think ill of me, and ſhall be ſorry that the Miniſtry ſhould be offended; but for my places, I have not the leaſt concern in nature; ſo much on the contrary, that had I twice as many as I have, I would think my being relieved from this damn'd poſt, where I have quiet neither night nor day, worth them all; and the beſt news I could poſſibly hear would be, that I were at liberty, which I hope in God will be ſoon the fate of your moſt faithful ſervant, who will afterwards do every thing in nature to perſuade the King and my beloved Maſter, that it was not the profit or honour of places that engaged me in their intereſt. Believe me in the ſtate of the damn'd till I eſcape from hence.

Yours, &c.

* The Prince of Wales.

FINIS.

?1772
Ld. Baltimore d. in 1771

List of Business for the Council

To be approved with the amendments proposed & the Bills to be Ingrossed & passed under the Great Seal.

Report of the Lords of the Committee appointed to consider the Irish Bills upon one publick & one private Bill.

Six Reports of the Lords of the Committee of Council viz.t

To be approved & the Earl of Rochford permitted to withdraw his petition.

1.st Upon the hearing relative to the Earl of Rochford's petition for a Grant of Sundry Islands &c.a in the River Delaware in America.—

To be approved & the Acts to be disallowed.

2.nd For disallowing two Acts passed in Nova Scotia in July 1771 relative to Treasons and Felonies and to the distribution of Intestates Estates.

To be approved & the first mentioned Act to be permitted to expire by its own limitation. Instruction to be sent to [illegible] the three Acts to be disallowed.

3.rd Upon four Acts passed in North Carolina in January 1771 for preventing Tumults and Riotous Assembles,— For establishing Queens College — For authorizing Presbyterian Ministers to Solemnize Marriage, and for encouraging the further settlement of the province.

To be approved & an Instruction to be sent to the Governor & an order to the Judges thereupon

4.th Upon the petition of William Wharton Joseph King and others complaining of the proceedings of the Assembly and Judges of the Island of St Christophers.

To be approved and an Instruction to be sent to the Governor & an order to the Judges thereupon.

5.th Upon the petition of John Gardiner complaining of the proceedings of the Assembly and Judges of the Island of St Christophers.—

To be approved & the Appeals to be dismissed with twenty pounds Costs

6.th For dismissing the Appeals of Robert Ruccastle & Charles Smith against James Hawker from Pensilvania relative to the Ship Chance for Non prosecution.

To be approved & an order to be issued to [illegible] accordingly

Report of the Lieutenant General & principal Officers of the Ordnance proposing that the usual allowance

of

of £34 ⅌ annum may be made to Major Moo[illegible] Corbet Lieutenant Governor of Jersey for Flow[illegible] Rent.

To be approved and the Secty of State to prepare the usual Warrant for His Majesty's Royal Signature.

Representation of the Lords Commissioners for Tra[illegible] and Plantations recommending Bryan Edwards Esq.r to be of the Council in Jamaica.

To be referred to a Committee.

Representation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations for disallowing an act passed in North Carolina in January 1771 to encourage and support the Establishment of a post office proposing that an Instruction may be sent to the Governor to pass a new Act not liable to the objections to this act.

To be referred to a Committee

Representation of the Devisees in Trust in the W[illegible] of Frederick Lord Baltimore late Lord Proprietary Maryland praying His Majesty's Approbation of Robert Eden Esq.r to be Lieutenant Governor of that province.

Petition of William Eden Esq.r on the part of his Brother Robert Eden Esq.r Lieutenant Governor of Maryland relative thereto.

To be referred to a Committee

Several papers received from the Earl of Hillsboroughs Office relative to Titles and Grants of Land on Lake Champlain & Connecticut River in New York also relative to the Claim of M.r Hocquart to Lands on Lake Champlain.

To be referred to a Committee.

Petition of Charles Williamos and Simon Metcalf for a Grant of a Tract of Land on the East side of Lake Champlain in New York.

2A

Referred to a Committee

Petition of George Campbell for a Grant of 5000 acres of Land in New York in the room of Major Haldane deceased.

To be referred to a Committee

Appeal of Simon Taylor against Roger Hope Elletson and others from Jamaica. —

To be referred to a Committee

Doleance of James Mait against the Royal Court of Guernsey. —

To be referred to the Admiralty. —

Petition of James Tichborne late a Major in the Marine Service, setting forth his having been dismissed by Sentence of a Court Martial and praying to be restored. —

List of Council Business

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List of Business for the Council

Report of the Advocate General and Advocate of the Admiralty, with a Draught of a Second set of additional Interrogatories, to the Standing Interrogatories, to be used in Examinations by the Courts of Admiralty in His Majesty's Foreign Governments and Plantations, prepared by them in pursuance of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 24th of last Month

To be approved and an Order to be issued to the Admiralty thereupon.

Memorial of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, proposing that another Commissioner for Sick and Hurt Seamen may be added to the 400 already established, with a Salary of £300 a Year.

To be approved & an Order to be issued to the Admiralty for that purpose.

Memorial of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for allowing a Pension of £100 a Year to Mr. Benjamin Hall, Master Attendant at Plymouth, as a Superannuated Officer.

Petition of Robert Dring Master and Commander in His Majesty's Service, praying that the Pension of Five Shillings a Day granted to him for Life when a Lieutenant, may be continued to be paid him and annexed to his present Half Pay.

To be referred to the Admiralty.

Petition

To be referred to the Admiralty

Petition of John Brown late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Royal Navy, and Commander of the Tryal Schooner, praying to be restored to his former Rank.

To be referred to a Committee.

Several Petitions and Appeals from the Plantations.

List of Business for the Council

Parliament stands prorogued to Wednesday the 19th of this Instant July.

Convocations stand prorogued to Friday the 21st of this Instant July.

Representation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations recommending Peter Gilmaster and Thomas Westbrooke Waldron Esquire to be of the Council in New Hampshire.

Representation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations recommending William Wragg and Rowland Rugely Esquires to be of the Council in South Carolina.

Report of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations with a Draught of an Additional Instruction to the Governor of the Grenada Islands for altering the Eleventh Article of His General Instructions relative to the Auditing and Accounting for Publick Monies, and making the same conformable to the Instructions subsisting in the old Colonies.

Report of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations with the Draught of a Commission for Walter Paterson Esquire to be Governor of the Island of St. John.

Report of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations with the Device of a New Seal for the Island of St. John.

Petitions and Appeals.

See Note below

15160

List of Business for the Council

Draught of an Order in Council to prevent the Entry of any Hides, Horns or Hoofs of Cattle comming from places where the contagious Distemper rages amongst the Horned Cattle.

Seventeen Reports of the Lords of the Committee of Council viz.

1st Upon the Draughts of Instructions for Lord Botetourt Governor of Virginia

2nd Upon the Draughts of Instructions for Guy Carleton Esq. Governor of Quebec

App. Sept. 24 1766

3rd Upon the Draught of an additional Instruction for His Excellency Governor Hocha to pass a New Act or Acts for repealing how Acts passed there in August 1767, relative to the Duties of Impost and Excise and for putting those Duties upon their former footing.

4th Upon the Petition of Henry Bostwick and others praying a Grant of all Mines in Lake Superior in North America and in the Lands within sixty Miles round the said Lake

5 Upon the Memorial of John Stewart contractor for Transporting Felons, complaining of an Act passed in Maryland whereby their Importation into that Province is prevented

6th Upon an Act passed in New Jersey in June 1767 for Supplying the Barracks with provisions & other necessaries

7th Upon three Acts passed in the province of West Florida in January 1767

8th

8th Upon six Acts passed in the Province of New Hamp
in 1765 and 1766 —

9th Upon seven Acts passed in the Colony of Virginia
in April 1767 —

10th For Confirming an Act passed in Jamaica in 175
for dividing that Island into three Counties —

11th For disallowing an Act passed in Jamaica in
in December 1767 for sale of part of the Estate of
Ballard Beckford Esqr. deceased —

12th For settling the Boundary line between the
provinces of New York and Quebec

13th Upon the Acts and proceedings of the Legislature
New York in their last Session of Assembly —

14th For granting 18000 Acres of Land in New York
to Major General Gage

15th For Granting 10,000 Acres of Land in New York
to George Croghan Esqr. —

16th For Granting 10,000 Acres of Land each to Robert
Johnston and Thomas Ridout Johnston in the
province of East Florida —

17th For granting 2000 Acres of Land in West Florida
to Edward Chase Merchant.

List of Business for the Council

Report of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations upon an Act passed in South Carolina in April 1769, for establishing Courts, building Goals, appointing Sheriffs and other Officers for the more convenient administration of Justice in that Province.

Letter from Lt. Genl. Moore Governor of New York relative to the altering the 13th Article of his Instructions concerning the passing Laws.

Letters from sundry Merchants trading to Quebec praying the appointment of an Assembly in that province and that no Member of His Majesty's Roman Catholick Subjects may be admitted therein.

Petition of the Council and House of Representatives of the Island of Dominica, praying that Island may be made a separate Government.

Memorial of Isaac Gray praying for a Grant of 20,000 Acres of Land in America.

List of Business for the Council

To be approved and an order issued to the Governor of Newfoundland thereupon

Report of the Lords of the Committee for permitting the Society termed the Moravian Brethren to extend their Settlements under certain Restrictions to the Southward and Northward of their present Location on the Labrador Coast

To be approved and the Secretary of State to prepare the usual Warrants for His Majesty's royal Signature

Representation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations recommending Thomas Irving Esq.r to be of the Council in South Carolina.

Representation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations recommending Thomas Mc Guire and Willie Jones Esq.rs to be of the Council in North Carolina.

Representation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations recommending John Hinson Esq.r to be of the Council in the Bermuda Islands

To be referred to a Committee.

Letter from Lord Rochford to Lord President transmitting several papers from the Lieutenant Governor and States of Guernsey relative to the purchasing a House for the Lieutenant Governor — To the putting the Militia of Guernsey upon the same plan with Jersey — and to the supplying Guernsey with Stores of War. —

To be referred to a Committee.

Petition of the Burgesses of Jedburgh in North Britain praying for a New Election of Magistracy by a general Poll of the Resident Burgesses.

Petition

To be referred to the Admiralty.

Petition of the Pursers of the Sixth Rate Ships of War praying they may be allowed pay when out of Employ in the same manner as Purse of Ships of Superior Rates. –

An Order to be issued to the Governor accordingly.

Memorial of Alexander Wedderburn Esq.r Brother and Heir to the late Colonel David Wedderburn pray that a Tract of 20,000 acres of Land in East Florida directed by Order in Council of 13.th Ma 1767 to be passed to his said late Brother may b granted to the Memorialist. –

To be referred to a Committee.

Several Petitions and Appeals from the Plantati

8

List of Business for the Council

To be further prorogued to Tuesday the 29th day of September next

Parliament stands prorogued to Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next.

Convocations to be prorogued from the time to which they now stand prorogued, to the Day after the time the Parliament shall be prorogued to.

To be Approved and Orders to be issued to the Secretary of State and Board of Trade thereupon

Report of the Lords ~~of the Committee of Council~~ upon the Application of Thomas Walpole Esq.r and his Associates for a Grant ~~of Lands~~ on the back of Virginia.

Four Representations from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations — viz.t

1.st Recommending the Reverend Mr. John Camm, to be of the Council in Virginia.

2.d Recommending Arthur Goold and John Butler Esq.rs to be of the Council in Nova Scotia.

To be Approved and the Secretary of State to prepare the usual Warrants for His Majesty's Royal Signature

3.d Recommending William Owen Arthur Gordon and Frederick George Mulcaster Esq.rs to be of the Council in East Florida.

4.th For confirming James Elder Esq.r a Member of the Council in Tobago.

Address of the House of Burgesses of Virginia for removing Restraints on the Governors passing Acts laying Duties on the Importation of Negroes into that Colony, and Copy of a Letter from the Governor of Virginia to the Earl of Hillsborough relative thereto.

To be referred to a Committee

Memorial

To be referred to a Committee

Memorial of William Cawthorne Merchant for a Grant of Twenty thousand Acres of Land adjoining the River Mississippi or in East Florida —

To be referred to a Committee

Petition of Robert Campbell late of North Carolina, Gen. setting forth his Services in America, and the Losses he has sustained, and praying Relief —

List of Business for the Council

15164

Three Reports of the Lords of the Committee of Council. Viz.t

1.st For Repealing an Act passed in New Hampshire in September 1767, relative to Ideots and Distracted Persons &c.a —

2.nd For empowering some Person or Persons to administer an Oath to the Officers and Servants of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa relative to the disposal of Goods or Stores consigned to them by the said Committee —

3.rd For preventing the passing into a Law a Bill transmitted by the Governor of New Jersey for making Current £100,000 in Bills of Credit and for allowing the Governor in Case of necessity to send over a Bill or Act with a suspending Clause for the Purpose aforementioned.

Seven Representations of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations - Viz.t

1.st Recommending Patrick Brown and Thomas Gordon Esq.rs to be of the Council in Jamaica.

2.nd Recommending John Dasent and John Pinney Esq.rs to be of the Council in the Island of Nevis

3.d For disallowing a Bill prepared by the Council & Assembly of Dominica laying a Tax on Taverns &c.a and for making the Governors Instructions relative to Acts for raising Money conformable to those of the old Colonies.

4.th

4th For granting to Thomas Astle Esqr. 5,000 Acres of Land in East Florida

5th For granting to Thomas Wynn Esqr. 10,000 Acres of Land in East Florida

6th For granting to James Cusack Esqr. 3,000 Acres of Land in East Florida —

7th For granting to Henry Strachey Esquire 10,000 Acres of Land in East Florida —

Petition of Sir Lawrence Dundas Bart. on behalf of himself and the other Landholders in the Islands of Orkney praying leave to Export Beef from those Islands —

Memorial of Elizabeth Hooke Daughter [illegible] Captain Edmund Hooke deceased praying a pension —

Draught of an order in Council to prevent the Entry of Hides Horns and Hoofs from places where the Distemper rages among the Horned Cattle —

Several petitions and Appeals from the Plantations —

See Note below.

15165

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List of Business for the Council

The usual Order to be issued referring to the Attorney and Solliitor General all the Bills that shall be transmitted from Ireland, during the present Session of Parliament there, and the usual Committee of Council to be appointed to consider all the said Bills —

Report of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with an estimate of the Charge of Wages, Victuals, Wear and Tear of Sixteen thousand Men including four thousand two hundred and Eighty Seven Marines to serve in the Fleet the ensuing Year amounting to £832,000 —

Memorial of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty proposing that the Marine Officers on Half Pay may be allowed to enter into the Service of the East India Company without forfeiting their Half Pay —

Report of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty proposing that a Pension of Sixty pounds a Year may be settled upon Lydia Ferguson, Widow of Captain John Ferguson deceased —

Four Representations from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations — viz.

1st. With a Draught of a Commission for appointing Thomas Shirley Esq: Governor of the Bahama Islands —

2d. For confirming two Private Acts passed in Virginia in December 1766, to dock the Entail of certain Lands —

3d. For confirming an Act passed in Grenada in January 1767, to confirm the Estates and Titles of Persons possessing Lands there —

4th. Upon an Act passed in the Island of St. Christophers in August 1766, for constituting a Court of Chancery in that Island. —

9. Du cession to G.B. by Peace of Versailles 1783.

Account

Account of the East India Company's Exports between the 2[illegible]
of September 1766, and the 29: of September 1767 —

Several Petitions and Appeales from the Plantations —

William Woodley Esq.r to take the usual Oat[illegible]
as Governor of the Leeward Islands —

List of Business for the Council

Parliament stands prorogued to Tuesday the 17th Day of November next.

To be further prorogued to Thursday the 26th Day of November next.

Draught of a Proclamation for the meeting of the Parliament on Thursday the 26th Day of November next.

To be approved.

Convocations stand prorogued to Wednesday the 18th Day of November next.

To be further prorogued to Friday the 27th day of November next

15167

12

Appointments of Foreign Ministers &c.[s]		Alterations already made or proposed.	
Sir J. Goodricke Envoy Extr.[y] at Stockholm £5. ⅌ Day.	£1825.	Mr. De Visme Envoy Extr.[y] at Stockholm £5. ⅌ Day.	£1825.
Extraord.[y] ⅌ Ann.[m]	400.	Extraord.[y] ⅌ Ann.[m]	400.
Extra Extr.[y] £3. ⅌ Day to give him the Pay of Envoy Extr.[y] though He has not the Charact.[r]	1095.		
	£3,320.		£2,225.
Mr. Gordon Min.[r] Plen.[y] at Brussels £5. ⅌ Day	1825	Mr. Irvine Resident at Brussels. £3. ⅌ Day.	£1095.
Extr.[y] ⅌ Ann.	300 £2,125.	Extr.[y] ⅌ Ann.	300. £1,395.
Mr. Woodford Envoy Extr.[y] at Copenhagen. £5. ⅌ Day	1825	Mr. Gordon. Envoy Extr.[y] at Copenhagen £5. ⅌ Day.	£1,825.
Extr.[y] ⅌ Ann.	400. £2,225.	Extr.[y] ⅌ Ann.	400. £2,225.
Mr. Irvine Consul at Ostend Salary ⅌ Ann.[m]	200.	Mr. Tullman Consul at Ostend. Salary ⅌ Ann.[m]	200.
Mr. Tullman Pension ⅌ Ann.[m]	200.		
	£8,070.		£6,045.
		Difference	2,025
			£8,070

List of Business for the Council.

Sir Jeffery Amherst Lieutenant General of the Ordnance to be sworn a Privy Councillor.

Henry Seymour Conway Esquire to be sworn Governor of Jersey.

Report of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with an Estimate of Sea provisions for Twenty thousand Men including 4354 Marines to serve in the Fleet the ensuing Year amounting to One Million and forty thousand pounds.

To be approved and an Order to be issued to the Admiralty thereupon.

Memorial of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty proposing that a Pension of One hundred pounds a Year may be settled upon John Delamot Master attendant at Woolwich as a Superannuated Officer.

To be approved and an Order to be issued to the Admiralty accordingly.

Five Representations from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations - Viz.t

1.st With a Draught of a Commission for the Honble Edward Hay Esq.r to be Governor of Barbados.

To be approved and the Secretary of State to prepare the usual Warrant for passing the Commiss.n under the Great Seal.

2.d Recommending Richard Cobham Esq.r to be of the Council in Barbados.

3.d Recommending John Palmer Esq.r to be of the Council of Jamaica.

4.th Recommending Samuel Crook Esq.r to be of the Council in St. Christophers.

5.th Recommending Charles Pinckney Senior Esquire to be of the Council in South Carolina.

To be approved and the Secretary of State to prepare the usual Warrants for His Majesty's Royal Signature.

Account of the East India Company's Exports between the 29th of September 1771 and the 29th of September 1772 —

To be referred to a Committee

Appeal of Patrick Lynch against Alexander Hood and Bryan Edwards from Jamaica

To be referred to a Committee.

[illegible] Esquire late a Commissioner of the Navy praying the usual Pension may be settled upon her.

To be referred to the Admiralty

Licence for General Conway to be absent from his Government of Jersey —

To be signed by the Lords of the Council —

1773

15169

14

List of Business for the Council

To be further prorogued to Thursday the 13th day of January next.

Parliament stands prorogued to Tuesday the 23rd of this Instant November. –

To be approved

Draught of a Proclamation for the meeting of the Parliament. –

To be further prorogued to Friday the 14th day of January next.

Convocations stand prorogued to Wednesday the 24th of this Instant November.

The Usual Committee to be appointed to consider the Irish Bills. –

The Usual Order to be issued referring to the Attorney and Solicitor General all the Bills that shall be transmitted from Ireland during the present Session of Parliament there.

To be approved and the Secretary of State to prepare the Instructions for His Majesty's Royal Signature.

Report of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations with Draughts of Instructions for all the Governors in America not to assent to any Bill or Bills for Naturalizing Aliens nor for dissolving Marriages, nor for establishing a Title in persons to Lands originally granted to or purchased by Aliens before Naturalization. –

To be approved and the Act to be confirmed.

Representation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for confirming an Act passed in Virginia in March 1773, to dock the Intail of part of a Tract of Land whereof John Tazewell is seized

To be referred to a Committee.

Account of the East India Company's Exports between the 29th of September 1772 and the 29th of September 1773.

To be referred to a Committee

Petition of James Coulthard on behalf of several of the Merchants and Inhabitants of Helstone in Cornwall praying some Additions and Variation may be made in the Charter for that Borough.

To be refered to a Committee.

Petition of several of the Inhabitants of Helstone praying to be made Members of the new Corporation.

1768

Cld. Baltimore d. 1771

15170

15

List of Business for the Council

Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the eleventh Day of this Instant August.

Convocations stand prorogued to Friday the Fourteenth Day of this Instant August.

Representation of the Right Honourable Lord Baltimore Proprietary of the province of Maryland recommending Robert Eden Esq.r whom he hath appointed Lieutenant Governor of that province for His Majesty's Royal approbation.

Eleven Representations of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and plantations – viz.t

1.st – Recommending James Smith Esq.r to be of the Council in the Island of Nevis –

2.d – Recommending Henry Dyer Esq.r to be of the Council in the Island of Montserrat

3.d Recommending Daniel Rogers Esq.r to be of the Council in the province of New Hampshire

4.th Both Draughts of a Commission and Instructions for Lord Boletourt to be Lieutenant and general Governor of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America – –

5.th Upon seven Acts passed in Virginia in April 1767

6.th For Confirming an Act passed in Jamaica in 1758 for dividing that Island into three Counties –

7.th For disallowing an Act passed in Jamaica in Dec.r 1767, for Sale of part of the Estate of Paul and Beckford Esq.rs deceased –

8.th Upon

8th Upon three Acts passed in West Florida in the year 1767 —

9th Upon six Acts passed in New Hampshire in the 1763, 1764, 1765 and 1766. —

10th For granting to Major General Gage 20,000 Acres of Land in the province of New York —

11th Recommending the appropriating the Quit Rents in New Hampshire for ten years, for cutting clearing and rendering passable some principal Roads — through the Interior part of that province —

Representation of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury proposing that an Order in Council may be issued for regulating the admeasurement of the Tonnage of Vessels in the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey agreeably to the method prescribed by the Act of parliament of the 6th Geo: 1st

Petition of Lieutenant William Clark setting forth his long and faithful Services in the Navy and that he is now Deprived of the use of his Legs and Arms, and praying Relief —

Several Petitions and Appeals from the plantations

List of Business for the Council

To be approved and the Attorney and Sollr General to prepare a Draft of a proclamation for that purpose

Report of the Attorney and Sollicitor General — respecting the mode of giving Currency to a Coinage of Copper for the Colony of Virginia. —

To be referred to a Committee —

Address of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay complaining of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of that province and praying that they may be removed from their Posts. —

To be referred to a Committee.

Address from the Council of South Carolina complaining of some proceedings of the Commons House of Assembly of that province —

To be approved and the Secretary of State to prepare the usual Warrants for His Majesty's Royal Signature.

Five Representations of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and plantations. Viz.t

1.st Recommending Francis Levett Esquire to be of the Council in East Florida —

2.nd Recommending Thomas Dorset Esquire to be of the Council in Montserrat

3.rd Recommending [illegible] Esquire to be of the Council in the Island of Nevis.

4.th Recommending Thomas Thomas Esquire to be of the Council in St. Christophers —

5.th Recommending Francis Farley John Gray and William Mackinnen Esquires to be of the Council in Antegua —

Memorial

To be approved and an Order issued to the Ordnance accordingly.

Memorial of the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty for allowing upon the accounts of the Gunner of the Princess Amelia all the Arms and Ordnance Stores supplied by him to the King of the Musquito Indian

To be referred to a Committee.

Petition of Matthew Wills one of the Freemen of Helstone in Cornwall in behalf of himself and other against granting a new Charter for that Borough

To be referred to a Committee

Several petitions and appeals from the plantations

Business for the Council

be Approved with the
mend[illegible] proposed
nd eight of the Bills to
engrossed and passed
der the Great Seal, The
other Bill to establish a
Fishing Company to be
respited. —

Three Reports of the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed to consider the Irish Bills upon Six Publick and Three Private Bills.

1773

List of Business for the Council

To be approved.

Report of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with an Estimate of the Expence of Twenty thousand Men, including 4,354 Marines, to serve in the Fleet for thirteen Lunar Months from 1st January 1774, amounting to £1,040,000.

To be approved and the Secretary of State to prepare the usual Warrants for His Majesty's Royal Signature.

Representation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, recommending John Lyons, James Bruce, William Garnier, Thompson Smith and Thomas Wilson Esquires to be of the Council in Dominica.

To be referred to a Committee.

Several Petitions and appeals from the Plantations.

Patrick Tonyn Esquire to take the usual Oaths as Governor of East Florida.

Present.

Lord President.
Abp. of Canterbury
Sir Thos. Parker.
Sir Cardley Wilmot.
Lord Hyde.
Bishop of London.
Lord Le Despencer.
Mr. Ellis
Mr. Jenkinson.
Lord Hillsborough.
Mr. Rice
Mr. Rigby.
Sir Gilbert Elliot.
Lord Buckingham.
Sir Jeffery Amherst.
Mr. Stanley.
General Conway.
Lord Marchmont
Lord Rochford
Lord Dartmouth.
Duke of Queensbury.
Lord North.
Lord Denbigh.
Lord George Germaine.
Lord Hardwick
Lord Cathcart
Lord Sandwich.
Sir Lawrence Dundas

Mr.

Mr. Thos. Townshend Junr.
Lord Chief Justice De Grey
Mr. Mackenzie
Mr. Onslow
Lord Townshend
Lord Falmouth.
Lord Suffolk.

before 1783

Died Mar. 8. 1788

Gen. Carpenter K.M.M. ~~He died before 1788~~

Sir

Finding my advanced time of life renders me incapable of doing my duty, I am compelled to give up what I have ever considered, not only as the highest honor, but the greatest pleasure, the attending your Majesty. With what reluctance I do this, I will not attempt to express. I ought to be thankfull that I have been able to enjoy this honor so long, but I can only feel, in the present moment, the mortification of enjoying it no longer. May an old Servant be permitted to say, that his affection for your Majesty as a Man, rises superior to the duty he owes you, as his Sovereign?

Impress with the deepest sense of gratitude for every mark of favor already conferd upon me, I hope I shall not be thought too presuming in requesting your Majesty to indulge me in the honor of continuing to attend you, in the Riding House.

That every possible happiness may attend your Majesty, is the ardent prayer of, Sir,

Your Majesty's
most dutyfull
Subject
and
Servant
Ben: Carpenter

Died Mar. 8. 1788

of gratitude
conferred
thought
our Majesty,
continuing
use.

ay extend
er of, Sir,

ll

of

ientes

General Carpenter

No Date

before 1788

? For list of addressees see over.

15176

I send for you to acquaint you what situation the Crown is left in. I have such an opinion of your duty, and affection for me, and of your attention to the interest of your Country, that I am sure you will take every step in your power to relieve me from it. If that is out of your power, it remains for me to consider what resolution it is most for my honor to take on this occasion.

(? The King to the P. of Wales)

? Gen. Carpenters handwriting
(died 1788).

Duke of Grafton
Duke of Richmond
Duke of Marlborough
Duke of Devonshire
Duke of Northumberland
Duke of Gloucester
Duke of Portland
Duke of Bridgwater
Earl Mansfield
Earl of Dunmore
Earl of Buccleugh
Earl of Lauderdale

9. 1795. See next.

Purchase of 10 Coach Horses, to compleat H. R. H.'s
Two Sets . . . . at £30 ⅌ Horse . . . . £300.
Purchase of 4 Saddle Horses & Hunter, to
compleat the Number . . . . 300.
800.

Annual Estimate.

Salaries & Wages for the Stable-Establishment, as
expressed in His Majesty's Paper . . . £2290. 12.
Keeping 32 Horses, at 10.s 6 ⅌ week each . . . 873. 10.
Farriery of 32 Horses, at 2 ½ ⅌ Month each . . . 104. 19. 4
The Purchasing Horses annually, considering
Accidents, Diseases, &c.ᵃ at the very lowest
Estimate, may be at least, fifty more . . . 500.
£3768. 19. 4

The Amount of the Saddery Bills, is not easy to be calculated.
A second Hobby Groom, His Majesty may, if he pleases.
As to Carriages, it remains for His Majesty's Pleasure, How many,
& of what kind, He may judge necessary for H. R. H. & His Equerries;
& in what Manner the Coachmen, Footmen &c.ᵃ ought to be arranged
& allotted to such Carriages respectively? —

The

[illegible] Number of Stallions & Stallion Horses in the State, as mentioned in His Majesty's [illegible] may not, in all probability, be found sufficient [illegible] of the Horses in [illegible] as in other particulars, a considerable Resource may be had, (where an exact Annual Expence cannot be ascertained) to the Article of "Extraordinaries."

?. Establishment of Pce. of Wales on his
marriage – April 1795. (?Part of 15643)

15178

Each Set of Coach Horses to consist of 8. Horses
to have a Coach Man, Postillion and two Helpers
that the Horses may be used four in a Post
Coach or Post Chaise.

The purchase of a set of Coach Horses, that
Number at 36 G.s per Horse which is the utmost
I have ever given ---- 302 – 8

As to the Carriages the P. of Wales has already
two Carriages to which may be Added a neat
not gaudy town Coach and a Post Chaise, and
if necessary an additional travelling Coach
the P. Wales will wish to drive himself
therefore a Phaeton may be prepared
for the next Summer this I should think
would be the whole required for the
present; the Equerries have no right to a
Carriage but when Attending upon the Prince
one of the Coaches will carry them when they
are called upon to attend; the late P. of Wales
frequently took the Equerry in his Own Coach
when the Princess was not present, therefore
on common occasions such as going to Kew or Windsor
the same rule will be followed.

15179

Baron de Damseaux - Petition

Au Roy

Sire

jean adam Baron de Damseaux cydevant officier au service de Russie qui à prio plusieurs fois la Liberté de presenter à Votre Majesté le Tableau de ses Infortunes, à l'honneur de lui representer encore une fois qu'après avoir Exilysé de tout ses titres de Noblesse à Lord North ainsi que du detail de ses Campagnes et de tout les Certificats qui le Caracterisent de même que Mr le Baron Alvensleben en les priant inutillement de vouloir bien lui accorder du nouveau service en hanovre ou aux Indes; jl ne reste plus au Supliant que la seule ressource de se retirer dans le sein de sa famille: jl ose à cet effet reclamer la Bonté du Coeur de Votre Majesté qu'il suplie de considerer un moment son etat qui ne peut être plus à plaindre: jl est Criblé de petites dettes criandes forcément ocasionées pour sa subsistance qui neant moins lui est refusé depuis huit jours; il manque absolument de tout, jl vit encore, et son âme est Eteinte, aucun sentiment ne l'anime; ses devoirs et toutes les portions precieuses qui constituent notre Etre ne peuvent plus se faire entendre; En un mot, Sire, dans cet etat, l'Espoir de finir est la seule pensée distincte qu'il conserve, a moins que Votre Majesté touchée de sa Situation ne daigne enfin jetter sur lui le moindre de tout ses regards. Vn rien peut le mettre à portée de se rendre chez ses Parens; votre humanité Sire est de tout les Pays, et la reconnaissance que le Supliant sera dans le cas de lui devoir eternellement, égalera les Voeux qu'il continuera de faire au tout puissant jusqu'au dernier moment pour la conservation des precieux jours de votre Majesté et de ceux de toute son auguste famille.

jean adam Baron de Damseaux logé
chez Mr Wilson Little windmill
Street golden Square N: 10 ——

? 1802 or 1803 "the last War" – i.e. that ended by Peace of Amiens Mar. 27 1802. War broke out again in 1803

Thoughts upon the Rottenes now complained of in our Ships of War.

The Subject of this Complaint is in a certain degree undoubtedly true, and that it's Mischiefs extend farther than in former times, must be likewise admitted.

Rather therefore than attempt denying it, proving what is alledged to be exaggerated, or accounting for the Cause by a long detail upon the nature of properties of Timber, and the various Causes of its Fermentation, putrefaction and decay, and from such abstruse reasonings propose Menstruums for it's preservation, I apprehend it will be more useful to account for the Fact as it really stands, and to propose a remedy in a more direct, obvious and effectual way.

To this end it is to be observed that in the course of the last War, the great augmentation and repairs of the King's Ships were

unavoidably

unavoidably carried on with green Timber. — It is a known Fact that such were the Necessities of the Service that all Timber was worked up as fast as it could be got to hand: The consequence of which was, that during the progress of the War the decays of the Ships outgrew their Repairs, and to such a degree at the close of it, that a considerable part of the Fleet then required a large repair.

Since that time the Buildings, Rebuildings, and Repairs of the Fleet have been carried on in the same way, that is, with unseasoned Timber. — For the Money annually granted for those purposes has not been adequate to provide a sufficient Stock of Timber, so as to have any in a season'd State, and at the same time to keep up a Fleet of such Magnitude. — Hence it is a matter not to

be

be wondered at, that several Ships from time to time prove to stand in need of Works to be done to them, such as shifting Timber, Plank &c.a found in a state of decay, altho' only of a few Years standing.

In short it is evident that the Evil complained of does not spring from any negligence or mismanagement in those who are supposed to be most accountable and are principally reflected on, but truly from the want of Money, and of consequence, want of a proper Stock of Timber, with time for seasoning it before used on the Building and Repairs of Ships.

To provide against these Mischiefs in future, I would propose (as soon as may be from this time) to perform all Repairs with a certain proportion of Foreign Timber of the growth that is reputed the best, and immediately begin

to

to lay in a Stock of English Oak Timber and Plank (to be fitted at the proper Season) which, as fast as it can be purchased, should be framed and set apart in a proper method for Seasoning. – After a sufficiency for a certain number of Ships of each Class is so framed and seasoned, the Ships may be very speedily built in lieu of others that may be lost, or to replace those whose decays from time to time make it proper to break them up, or when any sudden Augmentation of the Fleet becomes necessary.

Thus in a gradual Progression the whole Fleet would be changed for Ships built wholly with the best and thoroughly seasoned Materials, which would assuredly prove very durable, and besides preventing many disappointments to the King's Service, be pro-

ductive

productive of solid advantages to the State; and in the end an exceeding great saving of Treasure in the Article of Timber as well as of Labour, altho' towards accomplishing it, pretty large disbursements will be at first required.

The Average of the Yearly Expence of English Oak Timber and Plank for 14 Years past for the current Extra Repairs and Buildings has been about 25,000 Loads of Timber and 4,000 Loads of Plank. — Suppose in addition to the Sum usually given on the head of Building, Rebuilding and Extraordinary Repairs &c. there was granted a certain Sum for replenishing the King's Magazines with English Oak Timber, the usual Yearly Grants to be continued to provide Foreign Timber for the current Repairs &c. so as to keep up the number

of

of Ships required till this Stock of English Oak Timber be provided and laid up in Frames for seasoning; proper Timber Yards where wanted being purchased and Sheds erected (out of the Money allotted for it) for laying Ship's Frames in, where they may be exposed to air, but not to wet.

This I conceive to be the only true and effectual Art of preparing Timber, so as to make it durable in Ships; and thus at the end of 4 or 5 Years I reckon we might begin to build with Materials all properly seasoned. — But until this or some other plan is adopted for removing the cause, the same Inconveniencies and Complaints must continue unavoidably

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Thoughts upon the Rottenness complained of in our Ships of War.

Directions for managing the new Portable Barometer.

To render it fitt for Carriage. Let the ivory screw in the top of the Cistern be screwed tight: then, by means of the screw at the bottom of the cistern, let the Quicksilver be raised quite to the top of the Tube, and the Barometer may safely be carried from place to place.

In order to use this Barometer. First let the Screw at the bottom of the Cistern be unscrewed, till the quicksilver sinks in the tube; then, let the ivory screw in the top of the cistern be taken quite out, and there will appear within the cavity of the Cistern a small slip of ivory having its lower end round, let the surface of the Mercury in the Cistern be adjusted to this piece of ivory, by means of the Screw at the bottom of the Cistern, and the Barometer will then be fitt for use.

When accuracy is required, the surface of the mercury in the Cistern must be carefully adjusted at each observation, which may be done with great ~~exactness~~ by observing when the image of the round part of the ivory seen on the surface of the mercury, comes into contact with the ivory itself.

As the Quick=silver in the Barometer is expanded by heat and contracted by cold, it follows, that the same height of the Barometer does not exactly denote the same degree of pressure of the Atmosphere in Summer as in Winter: In order to correct this imperfection, so as to render the Barometer an absolute standard measure of the pressure of the Atmosphere in all seasons & climates; a Thermometer is adapted to

this Barometer; On the left side of this Thermometer is a scale according to Farenheit; On the right side is a scale for showing how many 100 parts of an inch the mercury in the tube of the Barometer is expanded by heat or contracted by Cold: And consequently, how many 100th of an inch the Barometer stands at any time higher or lower, than if it stood in a Temperate Air.

Le Système.

Au défaut de la Force, il faut employer la Ruse.

1. . . . . Que le Général et seulement un Officier de considération dans le Camp tombent d'accord d'un Jour pour l'Execution.

2. . . . . Que cet Officier fasse ensorte de monter la Garde à la Tour ce jour là.

3. . . . Et comme il y a 8 Sergeants, savoir 3 du premier Regiment des Gardes à pied, 3 du second et 2 du troisième tous prêts, à une heure d'avertissement, d'obéir les Ordres qu'on leur donnera —— Que de bonne heure ce matin là l'Officier voye une seule personne, nommément George Wilson qui a la Conduite de ces Sergeans, et qu'il l'instruise de les amener tous à quelque endroit commode à 4 heures après midy.

4. . . . . Alors l'Officier doit distribuer à chaque Sergeant autant d'Argent qu'il en faudra et leur ordonner que chaque Sergeant commande à 25 hommes (faisant en tout 200. qu'ils ont tous prêts) de sortir separement du Camp et de se rendre au Cymetiere de exactement à 8 heures et demie du Soir, au quel Rendévous et à la quelle heure il faut qu'un autre Officier, qu'ils connoissent, s'y trouve et se mette à leur tête leur donne des Mousquets tout chargés et marche

avec

avec eux un Corps à la porte de la Tour precisément à 9 heures de nuit.

5.... Notre Ami l'Officier dans la Tour doit être ponctuellement à la même heure de 9. à sa Garde à la porte de la Tour et voyant paroître ce Corps de Soldats il ordonnera à la Garnison de les laisser entrer comme étant un Renfort envoyé à la Garde de la Tour.

6.... Aussi tost qu'ils seront entrés ils saisiront les Armes à la porte de la Tour, la quelle ils fermeront, et s'assureront de tous ceux la dans la Tour que l'Officier de Garde leur ordonnera de saisir; mais sans respandre de sang.

7... Etant ainsi en possession de la Tour, il n'y faudra laisser qu'une foible Garde commandée par l'Officier qui les aura laissé entrer, et alors avec tous ceux qui vous joindront marchés droit à la Bourse, où il faut que les grandes Portes se trouvent tout ouvertes et que le General y soit en personne.

8.... Il faut qu'à 9 heures precisément, qu'on se sera ainsi rendu maitre de la Tour, on saisisse les personnes de quelques hommes du premier Rang, chés eux, et qu'on les amène d'abord dans la Ville et qu'on les livre au General.

9.

9. . . . Que lorsque nous serons assemblés sur la Bourse on dispersera la proclamation cy jointe; qu'on ferme les portes de la Ville et qu'on y mène du Canon; mais qu'on permette à chacun qui le voudra, d'entrer, jusques à ce que des Troupes reglées y paroissent; Et aprés que le General aura placé une Garde à chaque porte et à chaque Avenuë de la Ville et des Officiers convenables pour y commander; Qu'il marche à Tower Hill, comme le Lieu du Rendés vous general, sous le Canon de la Tour, et qu'il donne au Lord Mayre une bonne Garde pour veiller à la Banque, en ayant premierement apporté de l'Argent à la Tour pour payer les Soldats.

10. . . . Le Matin de cette journée notre General doit avoir une Entrevuë avec quelqu'autre Officier du premier Rang dans le Camp, et lui ordonne de presentir tous nos amis de se trouver chacun à son poste et d'y attendre une ✠ Marque qu'on enverra à chacun ce Soir là même; Aussi tost qu'ils auront receu ladite Marque ils doivent assembler leur Monde, et marcher tout droit à l'Artillerie dans le Camp, comme au lieu du Rendez vous general; et afin que le Capitaine de l'Artillerie n'en soit point alarmé, cet Officier du premier Rang lui aura premierement envoyé un Message qu'il est venu des Ordres du General (Cadogan) de doubler la Garde de l'Artillerie

✠ ce pourra etre un Billet ecrit de cette maniere (savoir) Monsieur, Je vous rencontreray ce soir à 9 heures, n'y manques pas J. S.

sur

sur un bruit qui se seroit repandu que la Canaille se seroit soulevée dans la Ville.

11 ..... Le parti etant venu à l'Artillerie avec le dit Officier du premier Rang à leur tête, doivent aussitost planter le Canon alentour d'eux et se tenir sur la deffensive, sans faire aucune Declaration jusques à ce que ledit Officier du premier Rang, y Commandant en Chef aye receu + avis certain de notre General qu'on s'est emparé de la Tour et que toute la Ville est sous les armes, et alors sous pretexte de deffendre la personne du Roy contre les Insultes de la Canaille, cet Officier enverra un Detachement le prendre prisonier et le fera mener dans la Ville au General à la Tour.

+ un message de bouche par une personne libre qui aura été present lorsque le General et cet Officier commandant en chef auront consulté ensemble le matin.

12 ..... Pour faciliter l'execution de ce Systeme que le General ce jour là parle aux Officiers de Cavallerie dans le Camp qu'il sait etre de nos amis, et que sur la premiere Alarme de la Revolte de la Ville ils faissent marcher leurs Gens vers Ludgate ou Newgate sous pretexte de supprimer le Tumulte, et lorsqu'ils seront à la porte, pour marque qu'ils sont amis que le mot du guet soit Ce Matin, et nous y ayant donné le mot on leur ouvrira les portes et on les laissera entrer, et aussi tost qu'ils seront entrés ils marcheront tout droit à Tower Hill et y joignent le General.

13.

13..... Le General doit aussi le même jour ordonner à 4. des Capitaines à la demie paye de se charger des Dispositions suivantes, scavoir

14.... Le premier Capitaine ira à Southwarke et precisement à 9 heures y fera un Feu de joyë dans les prez et distribuera quelque Argent à la Canaille, et quand vous en aurés assemblé un bon nombre, faites en avertir le General, prenés les armes qui doivent y avoir été placées et distribués les parmi ceux de votre connoissance en premier lieu et à ceux qu'ils vous commanderont, et alors distribués les Declarations et ayant receu une Marque du Capitaine dont on va faire mention qui doit commander dans la palace Yard allés le joindre faisant passer l'eau à votre monde dans des Lighters vous servant du Mot du Guet Ce Matin et rendés vous auprés dudit Capitaine dans la palace Yard.

15.... Le second Capitaine, exactement à 9 heures, se trouvera au Jardin privé joignant White hall accompagné de quelques Gentilshommes armés et s'emparera du Canon qui y est, ensuitte de quoy il distribuera les Declarations, et il y demeurera sous le Canon, jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été joint par un Corps plus nombreux de Southwark; ou bien il encloüera le Canon et marchera tout droit au prochain Capitaine dans le parc de St James,

avec

avec le mot du Guet, Ce Matin et alors il envoyera une Marque comme il est dit cy dessus au premier Capitaine à Southwark, et le Messager que vous lui envoyerés le conduira lui et les gens où vous serés dans le Parc St James.

16..... Le troisieme Capitaine à ladite heure de 9 ira dans le parc St James se servant de la Clef qu'on vous a donné de la porte particuliere qui y donne de la Rue d'Arlington, ayant donné rendezvous à quelques peu de Gentilshommes seulement de vous y rencontrer exactement à cette heure là, et chacun d'eux aura le Mot du Guet que vous leur donnerés qui doit etre Ce Matin, Que votre premier Rendez vous soit au petit Bocage sous la Muraille prés de la porte qui mène à Hide parc, et là vous trouverés des Armes à feu toutes chargées; Alors descendés à la Parade proche la Garde à Cheval et saisissés y le Canon et les Munitions qui sont dans le Magazin, et pour mieux s'assurer du parc de St James pour un lieu de Rendez vous general il viendra du Camp precisement à 9 heures un Officier et quelques Soldats à votre secours ainsi que vous le matin de ce jour là; Et aussi tout que vous aurés saisi le Canon en cet endroit et les dites Munitions, vous devés vous mettre en etat de

Deffence

d'offense et vous publierés la Declaration, et vous envoyerés aussi tost au Général à la Tour pour lui donner connoissance de votre situation, et envoyés aussi dire aux Capitaines dans la Palace Yard, a Southwark et aux Tuttle Fields de venir incontinent vous joindre.

17..... Le quatrieme Capitaine sera exactement à 9 heures du soir du même jour dans les Tuttle Fields; Il y fera soulever la Canaille de Westminster, & avec les Armes qui y sont logées vous les equiperés comme vous pourrés, vous publierés les Declarations et vous marcherés tout droit au Parc St James et joindrés ceux qui y seront qui ayant receu de vous le mot du guet vous y laisseront entrer.

18..... Ainsi y ayant deux Corps de gens attroupés de cette maniere la premiere nuit, savoir un à Tower hill et l'autre au Parc St James (outre nos Amis à l'Artillerie dans Hide Park) que notre Général envoye le lendemain matin s'il ne le peut faire plustost un Detachement à Lincolns Inn Fields et du Canon pour etre planté sur la Terrasse du Jardin qu'il y a là, de peur que l'Enemi n'y prenne poste entre le parc St James et la ville.

19..... Un Capitaine convenable doit etre choisi pour se mettre à la tête des Batoliers de la Tamise

et

et devant le jour de l'execution il doit concerter avec ceux de la Barge du Duc, que sur le moindre avertissement qu'on leur puisse donner ils ayent à alarmer tous les Rebelles et à les amener à un Rendez vous à la même heure de 9 le soir de l'Execution. Et le Rendez vous de ce Capitaine doit etre à Greenwich où il doit s'emparer du Magazin de poudre et en prendre autant que chaque homme en pourra porter et ensuite faire sauter le reste, et puis marcher à la Tour et y joindre son monde au General auquel il faut premierement qu'il envoye un Messager avec le Mot du guet et un compte du Nombre de ses gens.

20.... Quelque tems devant l'Execution, le General enverra un Messager a des personnes à la Campagne pour les avertir de se soulever dans leurs provinces sur le premier avis de ce qui se passera ici.

21..... Un Officier &c. doit aller à Richemond et saizir exactement à 9 heures le Prince Pretty man et l'amener à Southwark à quelque endroit particulier dont on sera convenu, où un Agent du General viendra à leur rencontre leur apporter les Ordres ultérieurs.

15188-9

His majestys Board of Works

Apd. 1743, d. 1761
Apd. 1758 d. 1769

Hen: Finch Esqr	Surveyor General	his Sal:	1000 Lb.
Hen Flitcroft Architect	Controller		600.
Ste: Wright Architect	Master Mason & Dep. Surveyor his two Salarys		500.
Wm Oram Painter	Master Carpenter		200
d. 1766 Isac Ware Architect	Secretary Draughtsman & Clerk Itinerant		200.

These Are called Board officers and they have the Whole direction of all the Kings buildings. They meet every Tuesday at their office in Scotland Yard, when the Clerks of the different Palaces, and all the Kings Workmen attend; the former to Report what is wanted in their different departments, and the latter to receive orders, present their Bills, Estimates &c.

Whilst the Surveyorship was in the hands of Architects the Surveyors Business was to compose all designs for new Erections, to contrive all difficult Repairs, to make the Estimates & Settle the prices of Work, to Appoint such Workmen as he Judged most able to execute his designs & to displace those that Were Incapable or dishonest. but Since the death of Sr Christopher Wren no Architect hath been Surveyor General the place having been successively Occupied by Mr Benson Mr Arundell, Mr Fox, & Mr Finch, who none of them being Acquainted with the Business of their Employment, only reserved to themselves the power of Appointing or displacing Workmen, leaving the Designing part to the Controller or to Any body else that happend to understand it best

Shewn to Mr. McIntosh (Min. of Wks) who took a copy of it June 1945

The Controller & Deputy Surveyor were Originally only Assistants to the Surveyor General, & probably placed as Checks on his Actions, though at present the greatest Burden of

the Business lays on them—

And the Master Mason & Carpenter were at first Real Master Workmen whose Business it was to Superintend the Workmen in their Several Branches.

In Each of his Majestys Palaces there is a Clerk or Overseer of the Works whose Business it is to Report to the Board whatever Repairs &c: are necessary in his department, to See there Repairs properly done to measure the Work and to pass the Workmens Bills his Salary is 100 Ld a year, a house, Coals & Candles, he is Obliged to Reside on the Spot, unless his place be a Sinecure which Some of them Are, Where the Palaces lay near each other or where No Inspection is necessary, one person May possess Several Clerkships, but when neither of these is the Case one person can only Enjoy one Clerkship The persons now possest of them Are

For the Tower & Somerset house } Thomas Rynaston

White Hall, St James's, Westminster } Wm Robinson

Richmond & Kew being both only one Clerkship John Smyth

Hampton Court Wm Ryce.

Sinecures { New Market, New park Lodge } James Payne

Sinecure Winchester Thomas du Bisson

Kensington John Hardy

Windsor Castle Ro Biggs

Mews — Reynt Cowse

Greenwich palace Francis Bickerton

The

The Other Officers Belonging to the Board of Works are

Aug: Selwyn Esq. Paymaster of the Works — Sal. 500

Wm H Erskine Bar. Surveyor of the Private Roads — 300.

Hon. James Hervey Surveyor of the Gardens & Waters — 500

Rd Ripley Chief Clerk of the Works & Clerk Engrosser

Thomas Hymaston Clerk to the Controller & Paymaster

John Dorset
Robt Armorer
John Wolfe
} Office Clerks.

15190

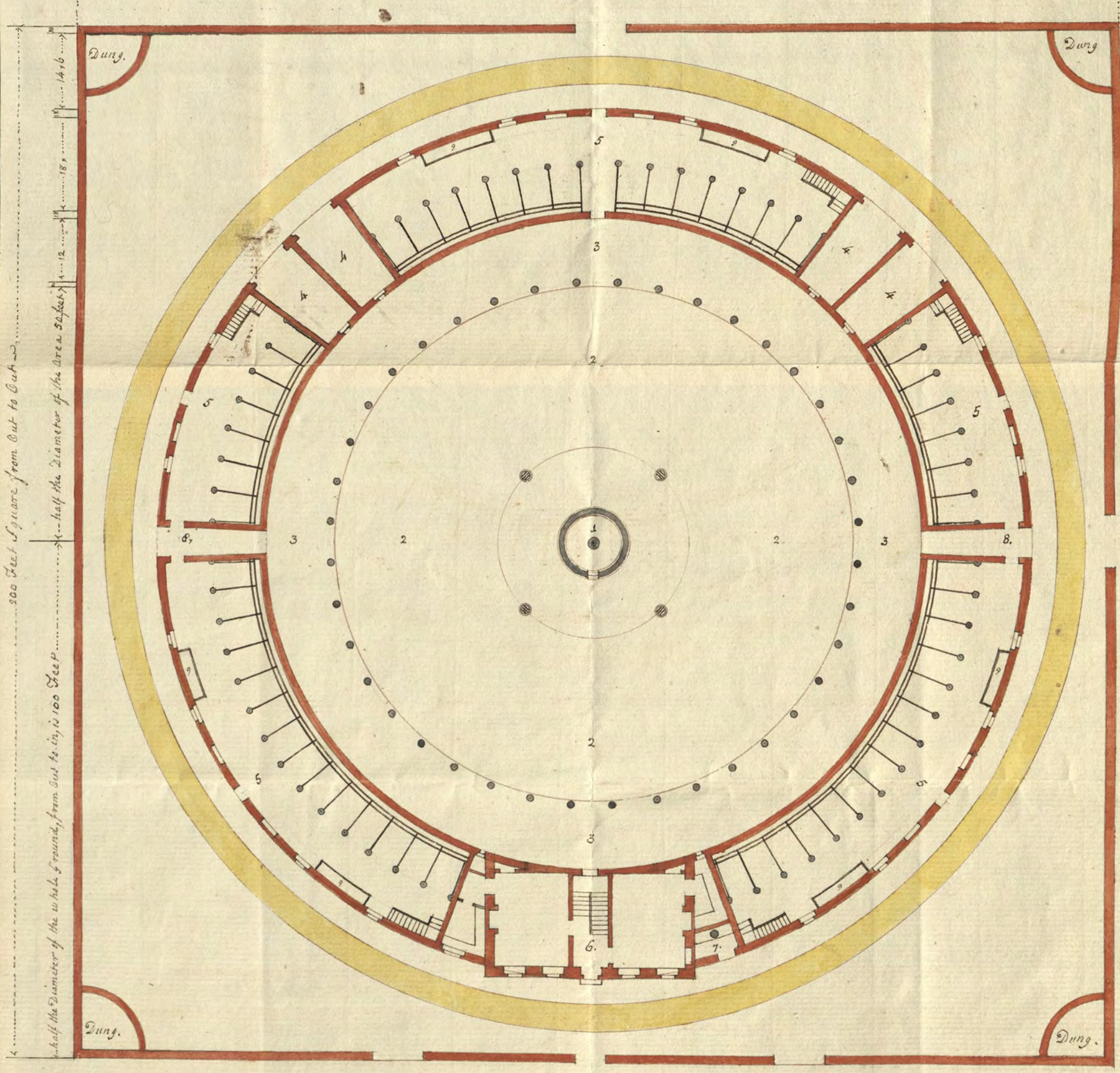
Plan for a Stable
and Riding House

Explanations –

half the Diameter of the Area is 50 feet; from the front of the Base of the Columns is, 13 Feet, to the inner stable Wall, which is 18 Inches thick; The Clear of the Stables is 18 Feet: the outer stable Wall 18 Inches thick; the Clear of the outer gang way 14 feet 6 Inches, & the bound Wall 18 Inches thick; in all 100 Feet: consequently the Square is 200 Feet from out to Out –

1 Is the Watering Trough with a Pump in the Centre, & 4 drain holes around. 2.2.2.2 is the open Area – 3.3.3.3 is the place of Excercis in wet Weather, & the outer, yellow, Circle the place of Excercise in dry Weather – 4.4.4.4 are Coach-house – 5.5.5.5.5. are Stables. Each Stall 6 feet from the Centre of One Post to the Centre of the Other – 6 Is the dwelling house, with a Pantry & Kitchen on One side of the Passage, & a Parlour & China Closet on the Other – 7. Is a best Necessary house – 8. 8. are the Entrances – 9.9.9.9.9.9 are hay Receivers; in the 7 stall Stables there are None, because the hay is there droppt from the Loft, immediately, into the Racks – The Masons work is distinguished by the Red, & the Carpenter's Work by the Black Shade – NB. The inner coverd place of Excercise, is supported by 40 Columns –

In this Oblong Square of 40 by 197 Feet in the Clear, stands, a riding School, & a six stall Stable for the manag'd horses, together with vacant Ground & a Servant's Necessary.



Memorial.

15191
Col. Hn. Harland.

8941

A

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Memorial of William Haviland late Colonel of the third Battalion of your Majesty's Royal American Regiment, commanded by Sr. Jeffery Amherst.

Most humbly Sheweth

That your Memorialist had the Honour of serving your Majesty & your Royal Grandfather of sacred memory as a Commissioned Officer for more than twenty five Years, & was never absent on any occasion of service that the Duty of his several Stations or the fate of the Regiments he belonged to required during that Term.

That your Memorialist was employed in the several Expeditions in the West Indies under General Wentworth, & acted as Major of Brigade, in which Station he was also employed upon the Staff at home in 1744, & was Aid de Camp to the late General Blakeney during the Rebellion. That your Memorialist served in America from the Year 1757 to the entire Reduction of Canada under General Amherst, by whom he was intrusted with a seperate command of a considerable part of the Army, & charged with reducing Isle au Noix & other Forts that lay in his Rout to Montreal; which he effected time enough to joyn the General before that City, & was for his Services on this occasion honoured with the particular thanks of your Royal Grandfather, and afterwards rewarded by your Majesty with the command of the third Battalion of Royal Americans.

That your Memorialist was second in command at the Conquest of Martinico, & charged with the conduct of that Expedition in case of any accident happening to General Monckton.

1762

That your Memorialist served also as Eldest Brigadier at the siege of the Havanna.

Your Memorialist therefore prays that your Majesty will take his said services into your Royal Consideration, & humbly hopes your Majesty will be graciously pleased to make such Provision for him as your Majesty in your Royal Wisdom shall think suitable and proper And your Majesty's humble Petitioner & most dutiful Subject & Servant as in Duty bound will ever pray.

15192
John Quashey - Petition

? c 1760. Anson returned from voyage round the world in 1744

Anson returned from voyage round the

A

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty

The Petition of John Quashey

Most humbly Sheweth,

That Your Petitioner served on Board the Ship with the Lord Anson in his Voyage round the Globe.

That he has since served in Your Majestys Navy upwards of sixteen Years on Board the Centurian, Winchester, Prince Mary and the Mars Men of War.

That Your Petitioner is now fifty five Years of age, is through Infirmities totally incapable of supporting himself, and is in a most pityable and starving Condition, having no place of Settlement in this Kingdom.

Wherefore and in regard that benevolent Hand of Your Majestys august Family that has heretofore afforded Your most humble Petitioner marks of Royal Favor, is no more, he most humbly hopes he shall be so happy as to partake of Your Majestys Royal Beneficence.

And Your Petitioner will ever pray &c. &c. &c.

Anson returned from voyage round the

15192
John Quashey - Petition
P.C. 1760. Anson returned from voyage round the world in 1744

Oct. 19 (bet. 1767 & 1772 – See over)

15193

May it Please your Majesty &c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition

Most Humbly Sheweth — Frederick Kühl

That your Majesty's most humbly Petitioner a Native of Prussia, Serving your Maj.ty Grand Father Two warr tim's, in all 20 years in Services, coming into England first in his youth with a Gentleman of Fortune & a Campagnion, who deceas'd, so Entering in the first Reg.t of Foot Gd.s, reduced Pursuant to his Maj.ty's orders, by Queen Caroline ordered into the 2.d Troop of Horse Grend. Gd.s for better promotion, but her Maj.ty deceas'd unfortunately to my Expectation, he after the General Peace had his Discharge upon his Request; Provided for Petitioner in Russia, to where a near Relation that offered his Service to promote him in Militaire & Civil Service but trepanned by a Serj.t of the first Reg.t Foot Gd.s into the 29.th Reg.t of Foot for Gibraltar, from thence in the first warr to Cape-Britton, when that Place was restored to French, Left at Nova-Scotia against his inclination in Settlement, where Entered with an Ensigneur of Gov.r Cornwallis to Erect the Town of Hallifax & the Fortification Employs, after two years Services finding the Reg.t in Ireland, who restored the Irish Pension upon me, which I finding not Sufficient by just cause — Entering this last warr in Sea-Service a pitty officer under Admiral West Squadron — & when Being upon his Trial by Sickness of Bad Provision in coming to Spithead was hiereafter Discharged from the Royal Hospital at Harlar near Portsmouth by Vice Admiral Boscawen order & Admiral Thos. Broadrick Signmark, when lived hiereafter & unserviceable, Serv'd the University of Oxford

Oxford for almost 13 years: — General Dilkes Gov.r of Killmannon in Ireland was acquainted of my being in his Majt.s Ships Namur, appeared to him in July last, demanding my Licence renewed, he answering serving his Majesty again, forfeitheth my Pension for life to years is above Sixty Guineas, which I thought it proper: — representing the case to Ld. Townshend Ld. Lieut.t of Ireland, who remitted it to one Capt.n R. Agent Mont Gommory, by his neglect had no Survey so that with my Wife together going & returning to England been at great Expensis:

Now I leave it to Your Majesty's love and Pleasure in regard of an old Campaner to be served as Suteth;

Most humbly prays Your Majesty Please to order the Payment out of the Pay=office hier, & make General & Gov.r Dilkes to repay it from Ireland according to my rowell I have to produce: And Please to bestow Your Genious goodness for the Benefit of the Royal Charter House in favour of old Edge—:

I shall be for Ever obliged, & will remain in Duty Bound for Ever to pray &c

Ld. Hr. 1767-72

Your Majesty's

having been in London no Employm.t for support, set out this day the 19th of October for the university of oxford: Praying your Majt.s fav.r Please to order that the Paym.t may be send to the vice chancellor Dr. Hathcogill Provost of Queens College oxford, where I may have it safely &c

Most devoted H.ble Serv.t
Frederich Tüchle

To The Kings Most Excellent Majesty

The Petition of Major General Nevil Tatton
2d. Major of the First Regiment of Foot Guards.

Most Humbly Sheweth,

That he has served in the said Regiment upwards of Twenty Nine Years, and constantly attended his Duty, was at the Battles of Fontenoy and Val, and a Winter Campaign in 1745 under His late Royal Highness The Duke of Cumberland; and likewise on the expedition to Cherburg and St. Cas in the last War.

d. 1765

That his Father Lieutenant General Tatton served upwards of 50 Years, died Colonel of the 3d. Regiment, or Old Buffs, & Governor of Tilbury Fort, & he likewise lost an Uncle and two Brothers in His late Majesty's Service.

He therefore most humbly prays, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to honour him with the Command of a Regiment of Foot in case one shall become vacant.

Which is most humbly submitted

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1763-7

To The Right Honble Lord Viscount Townshend Master General of his Majesty's Ordinance &c &c.

The Memorial of Captain Griffith Williams of the Royal Regiment of Artillery

Humbly Sheweth,

That in the year 1743 the Memorialist was a Volunteer at the Battle of Detingen, was made a Cadet in 1744, and a Lieut. Fireworker in 1745. That he served several years in America; and likewise served in Germany during part of the Two last Wars; and was at the Battle of Minden under the Command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and on several expeditions under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick. That the Memorialist also served under Count La Lippe, at the Seiges of Munster and Marburg, and was appointed to the Command of the Bomb Vessels

sent with Admiral Keppel on the Expedition again
Belle-Isle was ordered on Shore there and Served
during the Siege under General Hodgson and w
afterwards sent to the Mediterranean to Comman
the Bombs under Sir Charles Saunders, in all
which Services the Mem.l was so happy as to discha
his Duty, to the satisfaction of his several
Commanders.

That by the last regulations made by his
Majesty, regarding the Rank of the Officers in th
Army; the promotion of Captains in the Royal
Corps of Artillery, to the Rank of Major, was brou
down to the Memorialist. And as there are three Offic
in that Corps, tho' Junior Officers therein to the
Memorialist that have Superior Rank to him, he
humbly begs leave to solicit the Favor, and Protection
of your Lordp.s to Lay his case before his Majesty.

And the Mem.l shall pray &c &c &c.

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To the King's most Excellent Majesty

The Memorial of John Howorth, John Jardin, Edward Heaton, & William Redmond Lieutenants of your Majesty's Ship Barfleur

Most humbly Sheweth

That your Majesty's Memorialists having had the honor of serving immediately under your Royal Standard on board the Barfleur at Spithead, an honor which no Lieutenant in your Majesty's Royal Navy can claim but ourselves: And having faithfully served your Majesty, together with your Royal Grand Father of Glorious Memory from Fifteen to Seventeen years each, as Lieutenants

They do now most humbly entreat, that your Majesty in consideration thereof, would graciously condescend to bestow upon them some mark of your Royal approbation: And your Majesty's Memorialists as in duty bound, will ever pray

A

May it please your Majesty

The most Humble petition of Sarah McCoy

Sheweth

That your petitioner has a Child Fourteen months old and is very far gone with Child now, and most humble prays your Royal Majestys Mercy may be extend^d to her for the sake of her Infant and Family That she may obtain a Pardon from your Majesty to prevent her being transported as from her condition it will endanger her Life

The fact for which she was sentenced at Hicks Hall was for steal^g 3 Childs caps value 3^d 1 Handkerchief and Cloat value 4^d

Your petitioner most Humbly prays your Majesty as this is the first offence against the Laws that she may be permitted to obtain your Royal Majestys pardon and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray &c^a Sarah McCoy

We the undersigned Jrors do most Humbly recommend the petitioner to your Majestys Mercy as having known her to be an honest Person before this never heard any thing

said against her Character

W. Blanchard
F. Maltus } Minister of Bermondsey
Jacob Lawrence } Churchwardens of St. Pancras
Jos^h Moseley Grocer
Geo^e Bonnell
Saml Chandler
John Sheldon
Wm Hogers Esqr

15198

List of the Number of Papists, or reputed Papists, of both Sexes, in England.

Diocese of	Canterbury	271.
	York (44. in the Isle of Man included)	6589.
	London	12320.
	Durham (25. Priests included.)	4916.
	Winchester	1760.
	Ely	7.
	Bath & Wells	383.
	Hereford	565.
	Rochester	212.
	Litchfield & Coventry	4949.
Increase, since the year 1717. – 14831.	Chester	25139.
	Worcester	2187.
	Chichester	848.
	St Asaph	362.
	Salisbury	1197.
	Bangor	16.
	Norwich	1279.
	Gloucester	316.
	Landaff	434.
	Lincoln	1642.
	Bristol	1018.
	Carlisle	173.
	Exeter	291.
	Peterborough	125.
	Oxford	803.
	St David's	114.
	Total	67916.